THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 55. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

1040 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

As 500 miles of the Western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but

200 MILES REMAIN

To be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12 800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $28,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled has already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AT PAR

And Accrued Interest

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

They Have Thirty Years to Run, at Six per Cent.,

AND BOTH

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

ARE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '68s) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $28,000 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States IS PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings of the year 1868, FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,

The details of which are as follows:—

From Passengers	$1,024,055 97
" Freight	2,040,233 19
" Express	51,423 08
" Mails	186,245 50
" Miscellaneous	91,636 27
" Government troops	101,077 77
" " freight	449,460 33
" Contractors' men	201,179 09
" " material	966,483 32
Total	$5,066,651 81

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

3 6m PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST EDITION

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Scenes and Incidents About the Capitol and in the Senate Chamber—How the President was Sworn In.

What Transpired at the White House After Johnson's Exit.

The Scene about the Capitol.

This is the way the New York *Times'* correspondent describes it:—

Thousands of people now began to toil up the steep hills on either side of the Capitol, ranging themselves inside the railings of the park which contains that colossal abortion of a statue of Washington, with the motto—the only good thing about it—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The throng surged away on one side down New Jersey avenue, leading toward those rising hills which skirt the Potomac, and on the other scattering over all that vacant space towards the railway depot. They massed themselves in solid ranks through the park, covering housetops, filling windows, loading down trees, climbing lamp posts, placing and perching themselves in every place and on every point and eminence where a view could be obtained. At 11 o'clock at least ten thousand people were gathered in front of the Capitol.

At 11 55 o'clock, around on the crest of the hill, at the north side of the Capitol, there is a rush of people, and presently a ringing cheer, and then a clattering of horses' hoofs and a shimmer of uniforms, and presently sounds of music and calling of bugles. President Grant has arrived on the plateau in front of the Capitol, preceded by a cavalry escort, his hat is in his hand, and he bows again and again his acknowledgments to the cheering thousands. Rawlins, known the earliest and beloved the most, is his attendant and companion. The carriage drives along the whole length of the building to the Senate side, by which the General entered. In a few minutes the head of the procession comes along and the excitement commences. In they pour, with music and banners and brilliant showy uniforms. All sections and almost all races are represented there. Colored companies of Zouaves march in and take up position near French Zouaves, flanked on one side by green banners, beneath which are marshalled Irish Republicans, few indeed in number. The masses of citizens become denser and denser. Half a dozen bands of brass are filling the air with martial and triumphant strains, at the same time causing strange but not unpleasing dissonance. The skies grow a little brighter, there is an occasional break in the heavy clouds, and a few rays of sunshine struggle out and light up the brilliant scene for a moment. Torn battle-flags are waving, fire-bells are ringing, cheers are going up, blue capes of Boys in Blue are moving in long line, bugles are sounding forth orders, marshals are riding hither and thither.

The New President Sworn In.

The acme of the excitement is reached at about seventeen minutes after 12; the main doors of the Capitol building are thrown open, and the procession marches out on the platform in the order in which it left the Senate Chamber. Senator Cragin escorts the President-elect down to the seat assigned him at the extreme front of the platform, which is soon filled to overflowing. The groups of statuary—representing on the one side the age of barbarism and its first contact with civilization, embodied by the sculptor in the ideal of an Indian arrested by the hand of a hunter as he raises the knife to slay an Indian woman—and on the other the age of discovery and science, Columbus holding in hand erect a globe, typical of the earth's rotundity—were taken possession of by dozens anxious not to miss a single incident in the historic scene beneath them. That platform, at that moment, contained nearly all that is great and distinguished in America.

It is 12 15 and cheers are making the very welkin ring. Hats are waving, and thousands upon thousands are boiling over with enthusiasm. All is silence for a few minutes as Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office as follows:—

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

General Grant repeated the words, and at their conclusion kissed the Gospels. Twenty-one guns thunder out to the city and the country that the administration of Andrew Johnson has passed away, and that the reign of Grant and loyalty, and truth and patriotism, has begun. The bugles break forth in triumphant anthems. Thousands of throats join in the acclaim, while the President sits quietly on the platform waiting the end of the salute. Chief Justice Chase appeared very nervous. He fumbled with the paper on which the oath of office was written, and he was far more embarrassed than President Grant.

At 12 25 President Grant stood up, half a dozen sheets of paper in his hand, and began to read. There was no sign of embarrassment. His words were firm, his delivery was clear, though of course it could not be distinctly heard at a distance of more than thirty feet all around him. As he finished each page his thumb and forefinger went to his lips, and the manner in which he separated the pages was free from at least affectation. The inaugural address is as simple and pregnant and classic as that second one of Mr. Lincoln's, which is now regarded as one of the gems of the language.

President Grant Enters the White House.

This is the manner in which the N.Y. *Herald's* correspondent describes the scenes about the White House:—

The gates of the inclosure of the White House grounds were promptly and carefully closed as soon as Mr. Johnson and the Cabinet had retired, at 12 30 o'clock, from the occupancy of the building, and policemen were stationed at every gate, with orders to admit only the privileged persons before the arrival of the new President.

When the head of the procession reached the front of the White House, the carriage of the President and that of his staff were admitted, but no others, and they were quickly rolled amid the loud plaudits of the immense crowd to the door of the White House. Senator Cragin, Mr. Colfax, A. T. Stewart, Generals Parker and Badeau accompanied the President. Senator Cragin and Mr. Colfax descended first from the carriage, General Grant following. He had ascended two or three of the steps leading to the main entrance when he noticed that he had left the door of the carriage open, and hastily retracing his steps he carefully closed it and nodded to the driver, who immediately drove off. General Schofield had been left by the retiring President in charge of the White House as the only non-retiring member of the Cabinet, and he had been joined by General Rawlins, General Porter, General Babcock, General Gibbon, General Pitcher, Colonel Taylor, and General Michler. The latter was constituted, as the officer in charge of public buildings, Master of Ceremonies, and on General Grant's appearance at the door of the White House, General Michler advanced with that peculiar ease and grace and dignity which is always noticeable in him, and welcomed the new occupant to his temporary home. The President shook hands with him, and very warmly with Rawlins and the others who had advanced, and then turned to speak a few words to those who had accompanied him from the Capitol. He then advanced, under the guidance of General Michler, to the door of the Blue Room. In the hall the steward of the house a colored man, was presented by General Michler, who remarked:—

"This gentleman will be glad to provide a dinner for you."

"Thank you," said the General.

"And this gentleman," said Michler, in his quiet, humorous way, presenting Mr. Johnson's late body servant, a perfect specimen of animate ebony, "will be happy to brush your clothes."

The President repeated his thanks, and then, turning about and looking in every direction, he said to Michler, in a half despairing tone, "Well, what am I to do next?"

Mr. Colfax suggested to him to retire to his room on the floor above, and after a few words the President did so. He was soon after followed by Mr. Colfax.

The procession meanwhile continued to pass in front of the White House, but outside of the enclosure.

An immense crowd was gathered on the sidewalks, and a great deal of confusion prevailed, but it was confined wholly to the avenue. After remaining at the White House about an hour, General Grant departed for his residence, on I street, to prepare for the reception this evening at the ball. The intended public reception in the East Room, for which preparation had been made, is postponed for the present.

Vice-President Colfax.

Says the *Times* writer:—

At 12 05 o'clock Mr. Colfax is escorted into the Chamber, and, stepping up to Mr. Wade, he takes his hand warmly. The latter rises, and, with a rap of his gavel, calls the Senate to order. He then calls upon Mr. Colfax to step forward and be "inaugurated." He responds, and addresses the Senate in a brief and appropriate speech. Not a few are here who contrast this scene with that remarkable episode of four years ago this day and hour, when a thousand ears listened, first with eagerness, then with surprise, and at last with unutterable disgust; when the thousand radiant faces of the resplendent galleries were mantled with the crimson blush of shame at the spectacle before them; when the representatives of the Government who sat in their presence moved nervously in their seats, and whispered in alarm, "What if this man should be President?" and when the Diplomatic Corps, who bore the brunt of the plebeian harangue of the plebeian before them, smiled with a satisfaction that seemed to mean, "The end of the republic is near." But, thanks to a patriotic and patient people, the fears of the one and the hopes of the other have alike been dissipated; and, as if to compensate for lack of decency then, the scene is invested with impressive dignity and deliberation to day.

Colfax, the genial gentleman and practiced parliamentarian, accepts his new honors with a modest grace that makes the faces of Senators beam with satisfaction as they recall the parliamentary chaos whence they have just issued. So easy will be his task of presiding here, that he will forget that he was ever expert, and the chronic disorder of the Senate will be replaced by a sedate and steady gravity, the graceful equipoise of which will still further contribute to the reputation of the popular and new Vice-President. Rough and rugged and honest "Old Ben Wade" retired to a modest seat on the floor, profoundly thankful for his deliverance.

Johnson Moves His Trunks.

Ex-President Johnson is stopping with John F. Coyle, of the *Intelligencer*, where he will remain a guest until he takes his departure for Tennessee. He moved his trunks and carpet-bags at the hour of 10 yesterday morning, and made his way from the scenes of his triumphs, defeats, and intrigues. He kept his room during the entire day after his arrival at his new abode, and seemed indifferent to the fate of some important bills that were ready for his action. He says he is glad to be relieved of the great responsibility. The White House is in charge of the old steward, General Grant retaining for the present the occupancy of his residence on I street.

The Farewells.

The leave-taking between many of the old members who retired with the old Congress and their fellow-members who remain with the new, was deeply affecting. Past associations were brought up; pleasant reminiscences spoken of, and past differences buried, making the separation of a most hearty and cordial character. Wilson, of Iowa, Shellabarger, of Ohio, Pomeroy, Griswold, and Robertson, of New York, Williams, of Pennsylvania, all honored and beloved as men and Representatives, were among the number.

THE ADDRESS.

Comments of the New York Press.

The New York *World*, of course, is down on the address. After a long tirade against the President's statements, that journal ends its editorial as follows:—

To threaten vetoes when there is no particular occasion for the threat, is an exhibition of undignified bravado, such as Washington and his immediate successors would never have descended to. Why, moreover, should General Grant say, in so self-confident a manner, that he will *always* express his views to Congress "on *all* leading questions agitating the public mind?" Suppose the public mind should be agitated by some question—like female suffrage, for example—not requiring any legislation by Congress; does General Grant propose to set forth his views on that? Suppose the public mind should be agitated, as it was during Kossuth's visit, by a foolish frenzy which would be only magnified into undue importance by a Presidential notice; would General Grant send in a message upon that? And is it not supposable, or at least would it not become General Grant to think it supposable, that there may be important questions in which it is not expedient for the President to take the initiative, and in which he would discharge his whole duty by recommending them to the attention of Congress, and leaving their decision to its wisdom?

The only respect in which this empty and self-confident address is of any importance, is in the evidence it furnishes that General Grant does not intend to have any serious differences with the Republican party. With all its self-assertion, the inaugural is really very servile. It indorses all the favorite measures and dogmas of the Republican party, except the Tenure-of-Office act; and on that the party is known to be about equally divided. All his independence is exhausted in the mere empty proclamation of it; he has not had the *real* independence to differ from his party in any particular. Aside from its tone of ill-beseeming self-confidence, General Grant's inaugural is a mere echo of the tritest commonplaces of the Republican newspapers. We challenge his admirers to point out a single idea which he has contributed to the threadbare stock from which he drew the materials of his address.

The *Times* remarks:—

The characteristics which distinguish General Grant, and command the confidence which marks his entrance upon the duties of the Executive, are conspicuous in his inaugural address. It is brief, clear, emphatic, and to the purpose. It touches great wants, indicates great duties, and propounds a great policy with a distinctness that leaves nothing in doubt, and the force of true born earnestness. General Grant had something to say, and he has said it strongly and well.

All that the office requires of General Grant he will strive to perform. He assumes the Presidential office with a full sense of its responsibilities, but without misunderstanding or fear. The laws will have in him no feeble administrator. His opinions in reference to their merits will not interfere with their enforcement. He will have a "policy to recommend," but none to enforce against the will of the people."

The sacredness of the war debt, and the duty of discharging every dollar in gold where currency is not specifically prescribed, are points in which the address is very emphatic. The repudiator General Grant stigmatizes as unworthy of trust in any public position. The honor and interests of the country alike require the amplest consideration for the public creditor. The debt ceases to be formidable when compared with the resources of the republic; and neither principal nor interest will, under proper management, fall heavily upon the debtor class.

Firmness and good faith upon this subject will, in General Grant's judgment, enable us soon to replace outstanding bonds with others bearing a lower rate of interest. Still further to promote this object and lessen the burdens of the people, he urges more attention to the collection of the revenue:—"A strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest possible retrenchment in expenditure in every department of the Government."

The *Herald* says:—

President Grant in his inaugural speaks with the directness of a soldier and the frankness of an honest man fresh from the people. The outline which he presents for the purposes of his administration in his domestic and foreign policy is that of a practical statesman, who recognizes the march of events and the living issues of the day. In the hands of a professional politician the solid matter of this address would become a watery dilution of perhaps half a dozen columns, but here we have all that is required within the limits of a cable telegram. For instance, in saying that "the office has come to me unsought—I commence its duties untrammelled"—he defines his position precisely, and in the fewest possible words; and brevity and precision mark the document throughout.

On all the leading questions of the day he will have his views to submit, and in support of them he may exercise the veto power; but he will go no further. He will have no policy to pursue against the laws or the will of the people. He is satisfied on this head with the failure of Mr. Johnson. He will execute the laws as he finds them. In meeting calmly and dispassionately the questions which may come before him growing out of the late Rebellion, and looking to the greatest good of the greatest number, his policy will be security for "person, property, and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice." This means, among other things, that there is to be an end down South to the unlawful shooting of niggers and to terrorism at the polls, and that Sambo, too, will have to respect the laws.

In regard to our foreign policy, the significant remarks that while the President would respect the rights of all nations he would demand equal respect for our own, and that "if others depart from this rule in their dealings with us we may be compelled to follow their precedent," we think that her Britannic Majesty's Government will discover that it has no further use for Reverdy Johnson. We are satisfied that this hint covers the Jacksonian policy of dealing with spoliations on American commerce, and something of the *lex talionis* in reference to British and Spanish neutrality and belligerent rights. The inaugural makes no distinct allusion to Mexico; but that bear, too, is ripening.

On the question of suffrage the President proposes the shortest way to a settlement, and he thinks it desirable to have a settlement now, and he entertains the hope that it may be reached by the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. What is this proposed amendment which is thus adopted as a measure of the new administration? It provides that "no abridgment of the right to vote shall be made by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and that Congress shall have power to enforce this article. This means equal rights to all colors throughout the Union under the supreme law, and with President Grant to back it the amendment will doubtless be carried through.

Here, then, including economy, retrenchment, and a faithful collection of the public revenue, we have the sailing directions of the new administration. What is the general prospect? It is one full of promise, prosperity, progress, development, and power at home and abroad. And so opens the new book of American history.

The *Tribune* comments as follows:—

Those who doubt this man's statesmanship should analyze his brief speech, and see whether he has left anything unsaid. He tells us what *he* understands to be the meaning of the Republican party in electing him to the Presidential office, and lays down a platform which may be thus analyzed:—

I. I shall advise Congress—but not war upon it.

II. My business is to execute the laws. A bad law will always remedy itself when the people begin to suffer from it.

III. We have had war—now we must have peace. We have one common country, and any sentiment of sectional hatred or revenge is unpatriotic.

IV. Our debt is the honorable consequence of the war. It is the price we pay for Union. Not to pay it is a crime only second to treason.

V. We must pay our debt without equivocation. When we borrowed in our hour of distress, the dollars we received were gold to us. We must pay gold unless the contract expressly stipulates to the contrary.

VI. American credit should be the best in the world. Let us stop talking about repudiation and collect the revenues, and we can make it the best in the world.

VII. I am in favor of building railroads to the Pacific. But we must not issue bonds for that purpose until we resume specie payments. We must no longer promise to pay a gold dollar until we receive a gold dollar. That was a war necessity; it must be stopped now.

VIII. America can never be great until her name is synonymous with Financial Honor. Our flag means Liberty; it must also mean Faith.

IX. We must resume specie payments speedily; perhaps not now, but as soon as we can.

X. We should do unto other nations as we would have other nations do unto America. If countries like England make "Alabama" precedents, they only compel us to follow them.

XI. As for the Indian, conscience speaks to us. We must see!

XII. As for the negro—equal rights in all the States.

XIII And may God bless us all!

General Grant takes into his magistracy a reputation as great as that of Napoleon when he became First Consul, and a power for good or evil even greater. The coming historian will say that while the pen of Lincoln wrote the decree of emancipation, the sword of Grant secured it! It was his generalship that made that "Bull against the Comet" a successful anathema. In that crowning glory of this century Lincoln and Grant stand together! We fondly hope that when the history of the century is written it will be said of our new President that he found America verging upon bankruptcy, and left it solvent; that he found the currency of paper, and turned it into gold; that he found crime in high places, and drove it into prisons; that he made American faith as much respected as American prowess; that he found the flag of this country floating over a few coasting vessels, and left it carrying our commerce into every sea; and this Republic so respected that the passport of the State Department was as much honored and feared as the insignia of Roman citizenship in the time of Paul; that he did this without shedding one drop of blood; without the violation of one vested right; simply by that supreme and simple statesmanship which unites peace with justice, and honesty with courage.

—Of the 20,000 shopmen in Paris, not more than a hundred earn $1000 a year, though they work from twelve to seventeen hours a day.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Exodus from the Capitol—Praying for the New Administration—A Shocking Tragedy Out West.

Returning Home—Comments on the Inaugural.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Immense numbers have returned thus far from the inauguration, and Baltimore is filled with strangers going home. No accidents of any kind are reported. Numerous extra trains of cars are coming in and going out. All seem pleased with their sight-seeings.

The papers here generally speak well of Grant's address, which was universally read, and gives great satisfaction.

The weather is intensely cold.

FROM INDIANA.

Vague Rumors of a Murder—Praying for Success.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—There are startling rumors of a murder perpetrated in one of the environs of the city, a few nights ago, the victim having been decoyed from the theatre and killed, and his body burned. His name is not known, but the police are in possession of facts which led them to arrest three notorious characters named Robert Turbinville, Robert Kelso, and Ben. Irwin.

The prayer-meeting at noon yesterday at Masonic Hall was largely attended, being opened by Lieutenant-Governor Cumback, who read the 90th Psalm, and participated in by a number of the members of the Legislature, ministers of the city, and others.

Attempted Suicide of a Soldier—Honoring the New Administration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—Day before yesterday Captain Black was found in the woods on his farm, between Newcastle and Eminence, with his throat cut. He was alive, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. It is supposed he attempted suicide. During the war he was quartermaster in the United States army, and was stationed in this city, and was sentenced by a Court-martial to two years imprisonment and ten thousand dollars fine for swindling the Government, but was pardoned by the President.

The Republicans of this city paraded and fired cannon, etc., yesterday, in honor of the inauguration of President Grant.

Johnson is Not Thanked for His Labor.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 5.—The Ohio Senate did no business yesterday afternoon. In the House Mr. Odell, of Licking, introduced a resolution endorsing Andy Johnson's administration, thanking him for his efforts to restore the Union, and inviting him to visit the Legislature and partake of the hospitalities of Ohio on his way home to Tennessee. The resolution gave rise to a protracted and exciting debate, and was finally, by 34 to 31, indefinitely postponed. Mr. Hall, of Defiance, Democrat, was one of those who opposed it, and it was understood that, had it come to a vote, several other Democrats would have voted "no."

Insurance Company Securities—Railroad Indebtedness.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The Missouri Legislature has passed the Insurance bill, which has been before it for some time. It provides that each life insurance company doing business in the State shall deposit $100,000 in State bonds as security. This will require about $2,000,000 worth of bonds. A bill also passed authorizing the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to increase its stock to an amount not exceeding the cost of the road, which enables the road to pay its indebtedness to the State and procure a release of the State lien on the road. This will necessitate the purchase of three millions Missouri bonds.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 5—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾@93 United States 5-20s firmer at 83. Stocks easier; Erie Railroad, 24¾; Illinois Central, 97¼.

PARIS, March 5.—The Bourse closed quiet last night. Rentes, 71f 22c.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales to day will probably reach 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 52,000 bales, of which 8000 were for export and 5000 for speculation. Stock, 310,000 bales, of which 120,000 are American.

HAVRE, March 5.—Cotton opens quiet and steady at 140f. on the spot.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 5—P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for account, 92¾. United States 5-20s, 83¾. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—P. M. — Cotton more active. It is thought the sales will be 12,000 bales. Bacon, 58s 6d. Lard, 73s. 6d. Tallow, 45s. 3d.

LONDON, March 5—2 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer. Stock of cotton afloat, 342,000 bales, of which 159,000 are American. California Wheat, 10s. 6d.; red Western Wheat, 9s. 5d.; Flour, 24s. 6d.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, March 5, 1869.

Money is in active demand. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction higher.

City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 101, and the old do. at 97¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Penna. R. R. sold at 57@57¼, no change; Reading at 45¾@45¾, closing at the former rate, a decline of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 25, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 123¾, no change; and Northern Central at 48¾, no change. 43 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 55¾ for Lehigh Valley; 10 for Catawissa common; and 33 for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 11 for Hestonville; and 27½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29¼@29¾, an advance of ¼. 18½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 12¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Leh 6s, gold	90	2 sh Corn Ex Bk	68¾
$500 do	90¾	8 do	69
$5000 do	90¾	200 sh Fulton Coal	5
$4500 Leh R'k m	85	300 do	5
$500 N P R 6s	89	800 do	5
$1000 Penna 6s, Cp	114¾	100 sh Phil & E	25
$1500 City 6s, Old	97¾	15 sh C & Amb	123¾
$1000 Penna R l'n 6s	95¾	23 sh Penna R	57
$6000 City 6s, N. Is.	101	57 do	57¾
$300 do	101	200 do, 860wn	57
$5000 do	101	100 do, 860	57¼
$1000 W Jersey 6s	91	4 sh N Central	48¾
100 sh Reading, reg	45	100 sh Leh N Nav	29¾
50 do	45¾	100 do, 30d	29¾
100 do	45¾	100 do	29¾
200 do	45¾	100 sh Big Mt	5¾
200 do, 860	45¾		
200 do, 18-45	41		

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131¼	11·00 A. M.	131¼
10·02 "	131¼	11·35 "	131¼
10·15 "	131¼		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 118¼@118½; 5-20s, 1864, 115⅝@115¾; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 116¼@116⅝; July, 1865, 113⅝@113¾; do., 1867, 113¼@113½; do. 1868, 113⅜@113½; 10-40s, 105⅛@106¼. Gold, 131¼. Union Pacific bonds, 101⅝@102¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 116¼@116½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 118¼@118½; do., 1864, 114¾@115; do., 1865, 116¼@116½; do. July, 1865, 112½@113; do. July, 1867, 112½@113; do. 1868, 112⅝@113; 5s, 10-40s, 105⅞@106¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 131¼@131¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116½@116¾; do. 1862, 118¼@118½; do., 1864, 114¼@114½; do., 1865, 116¼@116½; do. 1868, new, 112¾@112¾; do., 1867, new, 112½@112¾; do., 1868, 112¾@112½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@106; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101½@102; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131½@131¾; Silver, 126@127½.

STRONG arguments in favor of the First Mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as an investment, may be found in the bill to strengthen the public credit, which passed both houses of Congress on the 3d instant. In declaring that the faith of the United States is pledged to the payment of all national obligations in coin (except where other method of payment was expressly stipulated in the authorizing law, the foundation is laid for future loans at low rates of interest—not to exceed, probably, 4 to 4½ per cent. Hence, no further Government bonds will be issued bearing as high interest as those now outstanding, and the latter will be retired as the time arrives within which they may be redeemed. The Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, on the other hand, will pay 6 per cent. in gold *for thirty years to come*, their security or terms of payment being beyond the influence of any future political action. As Government bonds may now be exchanged for Union Pacifics, at a profit of from $120 to $170 each, the double profit of purchasing and holding the latter is apparent.

Again, the bill, by legalizing coin contracts, strengthens these First Mortgage Bonds, which, by special contract between the financial officers of the Company and the Trustees of the Bondholders, are made payable, principal and interest, in gold. This contract is thus made, beyond question, of legal obligation.

The Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds (for $1000 each, and accrued interest in currency) are for sale in this city by Messrs. DeHaven & Brother and Painter & Co., of whom full descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 5.—The Flour market continues quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5@5·75 for superfine, $5 75@6 50 for extras, $7@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $8@9·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and $10@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and for this description there is a good demand at full prices; sales of 2000 bushels red at $1·80@1 90, amber at $1·95@2, and white at $2 10@2·25. Rye is steady at $1·55 ₱ bush. For Western, Corn is in good demand, but prices are not so strong; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 95@96c. Oats are unchanged; we quote Western at 72@75c. and Pennsylvania at 69@70c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand at full price; sales of old at $9·12½@9 50, and new at $9·50@10; Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3 40; Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65.

Bark is steady at 60 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Provisions are quiet at former rates; sales of Mess Pork at $33 and prime do. at $31. Bacon sells at 18@21c. for plain and fancy canvassed hams, and shoulders at 15@15½c.

IMPORTATIONS.

ARECIBO, P. R.—Barque Palestina—320 hhds. sugar, 192 hhds. molasses to Dallett & Son.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 5.—Arrived, steamships Smidt, from Bremen, and City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....16 | 11 A. M.....28 | 2 P. M.....30

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, Trinidad, Captain.

Schr Emma Bacon, Bearse, Bath, Me., J. Rommel & Bro.

Str Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Palestina, McCulloch, 12 days from Arecibo, P. R., with sugar and molasses to Dallett & Son.

Schr W. B. Thomas, Wiesmore, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Joseph E. Palmer.

Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co. Below Ledge Light, passed schr J. J. Spencer, from Boston, bound up.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Royal Arch, Stanley, hence for Amsterdam, before reported stranded near Vensen, was breaking up 16th ult; the cargo is washing ashore, and part of it has been saved.

Barque Memoria, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 19th ult.

Barque Daisy, Phillips, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 18th ult., and anchored.

Barque Robert Porter, Curtis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Holyhead 18th ult.

Barque Brasil, Hibbert, hence, at Helvoet 16th ult.

Brig M. E. Pennell, Eaton, for Philadelphia, remained at Havana 27th ult.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, hence, at Trieste 19th ultimo.

Schr John Johnson, McBride, from Boston for Havana, which was towed into Newport Jan. 31, dismasted, etc., has completed repairs, and will proceed on her voyage the first favorable wind.

Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, hence for Calais, at New York yesterday.

Schr J. W. Vaneeman, Sharp, at Boston yesterday from Cienfuegos.

Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Ann Carlet, Westcott, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 3d inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Power of Heads of Departments.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Times* says that General Grant will give the power of minor appointments to those heads of departments who have the responsibility. It is asserted that

"He will not consent to be the dispenser o small patronage. He will not take cognizance of the paltry business of office-hunting or the petty particulars of the departments. He will not give heed to the herd of impudent politicians who, on the plea of service, claim the right to control local appointments. He intends to turn the office-hunting stream from the White House, and to purify the manner of making appointments by leaving the heads of departments to scrutinize applications and make the recommendations on which he will act."

Such a line of action will be in accordance with the law, which already confers on the heads of the departments the power to appoint all clerks, and on the Postmaster-General the authority to appoint all postmasters whose commissions are less than one thousand dollars. The statute impliedly excludes the President from interference in such matters. President Grant will really have nothing to do with the appointment of custom-house clerks, inspectors, weighers, and gaugers, who are nominated by the collector of the district and confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If he does meddle with such things, he goes out of the path of law and official dignity.

But while the statute says these minor officers shall be appointed by the heads of departments, it is equally explicit in saying that certain other officers shall be appointed by the President. What will Grant do about that class? The *Times* intimates he will leave the heads of departments to scrutinize applications and recommend to him the proper person. He, says the *Times*, "will make *their* selection of subordinates, from heads of bureaus downwards, a duty the consequences of which they cannot hope to evade. They will have the power they should have to insure efficiency, and the public will know to whom censure belongs if the working of the departments be not as it ought to be."

That disposes of heads of bureaus, and, in our opinion, disposes of the matter wisely. Then come collectors of internal and external revenue. Will the President permit those offices to be bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury? There is no good reason why the Treasury Department should not wield those commissions as well as the heads of the bureaus wherein, according to the *Times*, the Secretary is to make the recommendations on which the President is to act.

Will the leaders, the McClures of the Republican party, consent to put such a vast power in the hands of the new Secretary of the Treasury, even if the Senate consents to take off its iron hand by repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law? Will General Grant so abdicate control over patronage thus early? We doubt.

Grant's Administration—The New Era.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The country takes a new departure in political life under the lead of General Grant. The changes made in the Constitution by the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments, and which it is proposed to rivet upon our political system by the fifteenth amendment, declaring that the right of the citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race or color, make for us a new constitution which supplants the old one. We have now four races—the white, the original red, the black, and the yellow—on the great platform of American progress. To make the thing complete we have only to add another color to our flag. This is the accomplishment of a great revolution in our theory of government, under which State rights have disappeared and State lines are rendered inoperative. We have consolidated in one great empire, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and which will extend from the North Pole to the Equator. It will be the greatest empire the world has ever known; for even now, in its infancy, it surpasses in geographical extent, in mental activity, in material enterprise, all that Rome ever attempted or dreamed.

A retrospect of the past fifty years of our progress throws a vivid light upon the growth and the causes of the overthrow of the political theories which have passed away. Under the shield of State rights the institution of slavery grew to immense proportions as a social system within the Union. As the leading representative of the two—the political and the social theory—Calhoun fills a large space in that period. But his social theories carried our institutions back to the period of the middle ages, with its serfs and its feudal lords. This was the fight Calhoun made and lost. He had none of the great agents of modern civilization with him. The rail, the telegraph, and the modern press were all inaugurated during his time, and these subtle influences, planted by Stephenson, Morse, and the *Herald*, were all opposed to the Calhoun idea. The result was that he lost ground while we went ahead.

The contest is now ended. A new era commences with a population that may be practically estimated at any figure between one hundred millions and five hundred millions of people, marching shoulder to shoulder under a system of political consolidation on the broad path of empire. Their arms are the steam engine, the electric telegraph, and the independent press, and the victories they will achieve are beyond the wildest dreams of human thought to-day. The last generation compassed progress from the slow coach to the rapid car, from the uncertain sail to the certain paddlewheel, and has served its apprenticeship with the electric battery. Whoever believes that we stop here deceives himself as greatly as did Calhoun when he believed he could carry our social and political system back to the feudal age.

A Significant Resolution in Congress.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The resolution upon Spain and Cuba which unanimously passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday has something of the true republican ring about it. The sting which it contains referring to the liberties of Spain is an admirable prelude to the sympathy expressed for Cuban patriots in the last half of the resolution. The further resolution authorizing the President to recognize the independence of Cuba at the proper moment is what we have been advocating for two months past. The Cubans are bent upon obtaining their independence, and there is no doubt but they will succeed much quicker than the Spanish leeches may imagine. The sympathy expressed by General Grant in his conversation with General Reynolds is very opportune, and coming on the same day with the House resolution, shows how strong the current is setting in favor of Cuba.

It is evident that the happy moment is approaching when we shall commence at the right end of the national reconstruction problem by straightening up our foreign matters. We must repay Spain for her kindness to us during our struggle for national existence. We can do this, and at the same moment perform a great moral obligation in behalf of the Cubans who are suffering from Spanish domination. As regards England, our little reciprocity understanding with Prince Edward Island is destined to open the true road to the settlement of the Alabama claims.

Spain, struggling for liberalism, certainly cannot object to the liberal movement of Cuba if she be consistent with her own newly adopted code of progress. Therefore the best thing for the Spanish Government to do is to telegraph to General Dulce to withdraw from Cuba and save the lives of the twelve or fifteen thousand Spanish troops who are now dying off like sheep under the combined influences of cholera, yellow fever, and patriot bayonets. Quick action should be taken on this subject by both Spain and the United States. Cuba is too closely allied with us in a common progress for us to allow Spain to hold possession of the island simply for the purpose of desolating it.

The New President.

From the N. Y. Times.

President Grant begins his new career under favorable auspices. Seldom, after so heated a contest as that which resulted in his election, have all parties so promptly acquiesced in the decision of the nation, or felt so general a confidence in an untried President. Even the *World*, whose intense partisanship during the canvass, not pausing at the respect due to private character, indulged in the bitterest personal vilification, now declares, "We are constrained to say at least this in General Grant's favor, that he is a growing man, and evinces a rare capacity to improve by experience." As a whole, the country looks to his administration with a general confidence unprecedented, we venture to say, for at least thirty years; and the general disappointment in the career of his predecessor only throws his own prospects, by contrast, into stronger light.

Undoubtedly this general acquiescence and confidence are based on faith in General Grant's personal character, talents, and temperament, as being especially suited to his high place. His well-known firmness of will, tempered by moderation in judgment; his pertinacity, of a sort which is not the offspring of rashness or ill-blood; his promptness of action after candor and deliberation of thought—in brief, his leading personal characteristics are generally conceived to be precisely those which joined with the honesty, unflinching integrity, and patriotism he is known to possess, are required in his new position. Chancellor Kent says, in speaking of the President as it was designed he should be, "It is not for him to deliberate or decide upon the wisdom or expediency of the law; what has once been declared to be law under all the cautious forms of deliberation prescribed by the Constitution, ought to receive prompt obedience. The characteristical qualities required in the Executive Department are promptitude, decision and force."

True it is that, in the excited canvass of last year, it was the fashion to decry Grant as being by instinct and profession a soldier, and to represent (despite the fresh experience of Tyler, Pierce, and Buchanan) that a man versed in politics was the only fit person for the Chief Magistracy of the nation. Had General Hancock been Grant's opponent, this much-elaborated argument, it is safe to say, would never have been heard of; and, as it was, it ignored the fact that the popular will had long decided otherwise—Grant being the fifth successful soldier who has been elected to the Presidency, and his predecessors bearing names so honored in history and in popular affection and respect as those of Washington, Jackson, Harrison, and Taylor.

And it is a sign of hope and promise of support for the new administration that, since the November election, the "campaign" objections to General Grant have been forgotten. When even the *World* admits that it is prepared to find him "upon the whole a tolerably satisfactory President," it is a significant token of the general support which the best men of all parties are willing to give to the new administration. We profoundly believe that it will prove worthy of such support.

The Retirement of Mr. Wade.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The retirement of Mr. Wade from public life leaves Mr. Sumner the "Father of the Senate." It is rarely this honor falls upon so young a man. Mr. Sumner entered the Senate at an early age, and has served continuously. General Cameron, of Pennsylvania, might be awarded this honor if we merely took the earliest date of service. He entered the Senate in 1845, while Mr. Sumner was elected in 1851. He has therefore only served ten years in that body, having resigned to go into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet before the close of his second term. Mr. Sumner now enters upon his fourth term, and if he should live till its expiration he will have given Massachusetts a quarter century of Senatorial labor.

When the Thirty-second Congress assembled, on the 1st of December, 1851, five new Senators took the oath of office—Mr. Fish, of New York, Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, and Mr. Wade, of Ohio, as Whigs; Mr. James, of Rhode Island, as a Democrat; and Mr. Sumner as a Free-Soiler. His name stands out in odd-looking small capitals, along with those of Salmon P. Chase and John P. Hale, as the only three "Free-Soilers" on the list. Looking back through the eighteen years that have elapsed, it seems a poetic significance that he should have been among the Senatorial pioneers of Republicanism. It was a distinguished Congress in some respects. Henry Clay still represented Kentucky, although death had set its hand upon him. Douglas was there from Illinois, young, fresh, and hopeful. Bayard sat in the seat of his fathers. King represented Alabama. Hamlin, a recalcitrant Democrat, was impatiently waiting to break his chains. Cass and Seward were Senators. In the House were Stephens, and Toombs, and Breckinridge; Andrew Johnson, from Tennessee; Thaddeus Stevens, from Pennsylvania; and Joshua R. Giddings, from Ohio. The parties were singularly divided. There was the great Whig party on the point of disorganization by reason of its cowardice on the slavery question; and the great Democratic party, menaced with its Free Soil secession. Here and there we had a doubtful, timid gentlemen, who didn't know which way to go, and allowed himself to be called a "Unionist." A few such men as Rhett, Hunter, and Butler of South Carolina, boldly avowed their sympathies with treason, and claimed to be "States Rights men." Between Democracy and Whiggery there was nothing but a truce. Their names were scarcely useful as party designations. The only Congressmen really bold in the expression of their convictions, and who foresaw the real question of the future, were the three men who called themselves "Free-Soilers" and the seven Senators who foreshadowed rebellion by their devotion to "States Rights."

Mr. Wade came into the Senate when he was passing the meridian of life. He has given his riper years to the country. He leaves it an old man, upon the verge of that "three score and ten" by which the Psalmist numbers the years of man. He was the representative of the progressive, earnest, radical sentiment of the West, just as Mr. Sumner is the type of the scholarly, philosophical, and cultivated radicalism of the East. He was a modern New England Puritan, strengthened and broadened by the rude experience of Western pioneer life. A native of Massachusetts, like Mr. Sumner, he sought the West when he came to manhood, and for forty years he has been a prominent and dominant leader in Ohio politics! He has that vigor of character with which men love to associate plain and friendly phrases implying strength and tenacity. They call him "bold Ben Wade!" and "bluff Ben Wade!" and "honest old Ben!" seeing in him a true descendant of the men who established New England, and fought for liberty in the early days of the Revolution, and brought to Massachusetts something of the spirit of Cromwell. When the treason of President Johnson led our friends to feel that it might become necessary to seek a successor by the process of impeachment, two Republican Senators were deemed fitted for the office. In calmer times we have little doubt that the Presidency of the Senate would have fallen upon Mr. Fessenden of Maine; but the danger ahead, the necessity of a perfect assurance of fealty to extreme radicalism, our bitter experience with the recreant Johnson, controlled the judgment of a disappointed and troubled party, and led to the selection of Mr. Wade. This compliment shows the real value of the man to the Republican party. He will not be remembered as the President of the Senate. He was not a parliamentarian, nor a logician, nor skilled in refining phrases and construing odd points of law. He was simply "bold and bluff Ben Wade" from first to last. Grave Senators have sometimes been restless under his rude decisions, but they felt that if disaster came, and the safety of the Republican party should rest upon him, as its President, he would be as true as the rocks of his native Massachusetts.

And now that he goes from us, retirement must be welcome to one of his years and labors. We wish him peace and happiness, the rest that must be sweet after so much unrest, the love, the confidence, and the admiration of his people. It will be many years before we have a truer Senator than "old Ben Wade." With characteristic zeal he tells us that upon leaving his position as Senator he will give his best efforts to accomplish the ratification of the suffrage amendment by Ohio. He can crown a life of integrity and honor by no nobler effort. Long may it be before it come to him to pass from his career of noble and intrepid service to the rewards of a higher and purer life.

The Great American Tea-totaller.

From the N. Y. World.

We had feared that the death of slavery would be the death of H. G. Quoth Shylock:—

"You do take my life
When you do take the means whereby I live."

And H. G. having lived politically by the life of slavery, why should he not die with the death of it? Marry, because he will not.

"We do most ardently hope and trust," cries H. G. in the *Tribune*, "now that slavery is dead, to see the tea-plant naturalized and largely grown on the more southern slopes of the Alleghenies." Henceforth, then, we are to admire H. G. in a new character, as the nozzle of the domestic tea-pot of the future. To Greece he cannot give his shining blade—for Greece has melted, like her own name, in the glance of the great powers. But to tea he gives his shining spoon. For immediate results of good to the spinsters and other tea-drinkers generally, H. G. of course neither looks nor cares to look. Let them cease to be cheered by the cheap Chinese herb, and inebriate themselves on the gin within the juniper or the whisky in the corn. The political economy of H. G. is prophetic. "Had Europe," he tells us, "been so enlightened as to spend one hundred millions of dollars in naturalizing the silk culture on the shores of the Mediterranean fifteen to twenty centuries ago, she would thereby have increased her wealth by not less than one thousand millions." It is true that an investment of a hundred dollars to-day, with a prospect of getting a thousand dollars for it some two thousand years hence, may not be thought by the average American man of business a very brilliant operation. But the average American man of business is a fool to H. G., even if the converse be equally true. And so small wits need not expend themselves on futile efforts to prevent H. G. from pressing Congress to impose a prohibitory duty on all foreign teas, and to grant a hundred millions of dollars in gold-bearing bonds to the great American tea company yet to be. But why confine thyself, most excellent philanthropist, to tea?

Ivory is an article of great interest and value in modern commerce. It is now produced in these United States. Our American fellow-citizens of African descent, it is true, do grow a certain supply of the article, but rarely in masses considerable enough to answer the demands of the trade. Why should we not raise our own elephants in our own jungles? We have lots of jungles now in Florida, and, if "reconstruction" goes on long enough, we shall have them in abundance all through the South. By all means, let us have native ivory, even if we have to wait a few hundred years or so for it, going without meanwhile. Also, native mahogany. Is it not a scandal to think that a trooly loil man should ever be forced to extend his legs under a board which was felled in the forests of Honduras by a foreign axe, manufactured, probably, in the hated town which Roebuck represented, and the price of which has gone to swell the profits of the bloated capitalists of Britain? Be not content, H. G., with this or that trivial impossibility, nor limit thine awful energies to the mere raising of a tempest in our teapots. The nation hails thee as the tea totaller of protection, and expects from thee nothing less than the conversion of the blessed sun in heaven into a cucumber-patch!

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

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DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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1040 MILES

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The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

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PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of.....$134·17
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 141·62
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 107·92
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 121·68
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 90·42
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 100·42
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 104·17
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 104·17

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Special business accommodations reserved ladies.

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No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

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The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

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STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 126

LEGAL NOTICES.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA IN BANKRUPTCY. At Philadelphia, The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE CAREY, of the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

R. L. ASHHURST, Assignee,
2 26 3t* No. 12 S. SIXTH Street.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore, Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 32 2t Also, WOOL SACKS.

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PHILADELPHIA

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

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PASSPORTS PROCURED

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No. 105 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 433 WALNUT Street, Penn Buildings.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall paper, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENS SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., your store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris

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No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

12 9 wfm6mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 8 No. 434 RACE Street

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 2 1

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—At 7 o'clock last evening a one-story frame building on Ninth street, near Columbia avenue, used as a distillery by James Young, was destroyed by fire. A lamp exploded in the count'ng-room, and the flames communicated to the material in the building, and a total loss, involving $20 000, was the result. Two of the workmen in the building were badly burned while endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

—The joint committee of the Odd Fellows on celebration will hold a session on Saturday evening next at the Odd Fellows' Hall, North Sixth street. The immense labor attending an affair of this character, requiring much time, energy, and means to make it a thorough success, necessitates the frequent sessions of the joint committee and of the various subordinate committees, which are already nightly in session. A full representation of Lodges and Encampments from the entire jurisdiction is expected.

—A meeting of the tobacco trade of Philadelphia was held at their new hall, North Front street, William H. Fuguet, Vice-President, in the chair. A resolution embodying a proposition to prohibit commission merchants from selling in less quantities than five packages except at an advance price of at least three cents per pound on manufactured tobacco, was read, and the whole matter, after some debate, was referred to the regular committee of the Board of Directors. A formal opening of the new rooms was decided upon, and a committee appointed to take the matter in charge. The officers are:—President, Daniel C. McCammon; Vice-President, William H. Foguet; Secretary, William H. Abbey; Treasurer, George W. Bremer; Assistant Secretary, Henry C. Ellis; Leaf Inspector, George Boldin.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¾.

—At St. Hyacinthe, Canada, the snow is ten feet deep.

—A Boston burglar is held for extradition in Montreal.

—The people of Nashville are pleased with Grant's inaugural address.

—The steamboat Agnes ran on a snag and sunk, at Warrenton, Mississippi, yesterday.

—The San Franciscans celebrated the inauguration of President Grant with great eclat.

—The Holsatia, from Southampton, and Eagle, from Havana, have arrived at New York.

—Patrick McGuire, yesterday, assaulted and fatally wounded his wife, in Worcester, Massachusetts.

—The Judiciary Committee yesterday asked to be relieved of further inquiry into the case of Judge Busteed.

—The lower house of the Maine Legislature yesterday refused to abolish capital punishment by a vote of 95 to 45.

—Bishop Fevre, of Detroit, a native of Belgium, died last night, at his residence, of erysipelas, at the age of 65 years.

—The citizens of Indianapolis held a prayer-meeting in behalf of the new President at the hour of inauguration.

—A broken rail on the Housatonic Railroad, near Lennox, Mass., threw a car down an embankment, and seriously injured twelve persons.

—Hon. Seth Padelford, of Providence, Rhode Island, has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of that State, General Burnside declining to allow the use of his name for another term of office.

—New Hampshire fired her guns, rang her bells, and flung her banners to the breeze yesterday, in honor of the inauguration of the hero of Donelson, Vicksburg, and Appomattox Court House as President of the United States.

—At Quebec, yesterday, a lad name J Chaloners, shot and mortally wounded an officer of the 53d Foot Regiment named Whittaker. The cause was an insult alleged to have been offered by Whittaker to Chaloner's sister. The lad has been arrested.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 4.—In the House of Commons to night, Mr. Groschen, President of the Poor Law Board, advocated the removal of the restrictions on emigration, and thought it advisable to give facilities for and otherwise encourage the emigration of paupers to America.

MADRID, March 4.—In the Constituent Cortes yesterday, a commission of fifteen members was nominated to prepare the draft of a constitution, to define the right and liberties of the citizens, and submit a form of government.

Sagosta, Minister of the Interior, made a statement in regard to the recent disorders in Barcelona, and charged that they were instigated by members of the Republican party.

BERLIN, March 4.—The session of the Parliament of North Germany began here yesterday. King William, as usual, opened the proceedings with a speech. He said that the first duty of the North German Confederation was to maintain peace and friendly relations with the other powers of the earth. All the nations of Europe had shown a disposition for peace. The result of the conference recently held at Paris on the Eastern question demonstrated that there was a general desire for peace. The King closed his speech with the following words:—"A nation saving its strength, and having a will to respect the independence of others and maintain its own, can surely count on peace, as foreign powers will not molest it, and domestic enemies of order are powerless to trouble it."

QUEENSTOWN, March 4.—The steamship England arrived to-day.

INAUGURATION DAY.

Accident to General Grant's Father.

President Grant's father met with a severe accident yesterday. He became separated from the President's party while on the platform, after the inauguration, and accosting Mr. Driggs, ex-member of Congress from Michigan, asked him to conduct him out of the Capitol, saying that when he reached the grounds all would be right. Mr. Driggs replied that he would accompany him, and proceeded to conduct him out of the rotunda, and through a private door on the east side of the Capitol. Approaching the stairs Mr. Grant withdrew his arm from that of Mr. Driggs, and reached it forth as if to guide himself by the side of the wall down the stairs. Just at this time he made a misstep, and fell backward down eight or ten of the stone steps, striking his head against them and badly injuring his right hip and sustaining other damage, but not breaking any bones. A general inquiry was made as to who the elderly gentleman was, and when the name Grant was mentioned, it was evident that additional interest was excited in his behalf. Mr. Driggs, with assistance, carried him to a private room and procured a stimulant, which was administered to the sufferer, and he was then conveyed in a carriage to General Grant's private residence.

He arrived there before Mrs. Grant and her children returned from the Capitol. They had, they said, looked all around for Mr. Grant, but somehow missed him in the crowd.

The Inauguration Ball.

The new wing of the Treasury Department was elegantly arranged for the non-official inauguration festivities. The various rooms appropriated for the purpose were decorated with portraits, flags, and evergreens. The crowd was immense, and rendered locomotion at times difficult.

There were many elegant toilettes, and not a few distinguished gentlemen were in the assemblage. At 10 30 P. M., President Grant and wife, and Vice-President Colfax and wife, and the latter's immediate relatives, came into the building, and were conducted to the private room set apart for them by the committee. They were accompanied by invited friends, and the diplomatic corps composed a part of this company.

A dense crowd pressed around the door, and when the distinguished party came out, followed them to an upper room, designated for the reception. There the President and Vice-President and their wives received the congratulations of their friends, as well as those who were merely attracted by curiosity. The Committee on Dancing had prepared a programme for the purpose. There was an abundance of music, and but very little dancing, owing to the want of room. There was no comfort anywhere in the building, and many were glad to escape from the pressure.

How "A. J." Pocketed Sundry Bills Just as He was Leaving.

The following bills were pocketed by President Johnson:—Act reorganizing the judicial system, act for reducing the navy and marine corps, act for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, Mr. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit, resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to lend four hundred stand of arms and equipments for the use of visiting military to appear at the inauguration of General Grant, act granting permission to build a bridge over the Willamette river, in Oregon.

General Grant's Last Official Acts.

The last papers signed by General Grant as General of the Army of the United States were a number of documents intended for reference to the Secretary of War, and two warrants for Hospital Stewards in the army. They were presented to him by Colonel Leet, Assistant Adjutant-General on his staff, as soon as he reached headquarters this morning, and these received his last official signature as General.

General Grant's voice, in delivering his inaugural, was not audible except to persons on or near the front of the platform, but at every pause the satisfaction manifested by those near at hand was responded to by cheers and shouts from the crowd more distant, and some of the points of the address were quickly circulated from mouth to mouth, and made the occasion for applause, even some time after their utterance. Reporters and correspondents were, of course, near at hand, jotting down the words of the address, and noting the various incidents of the scene; and Brady and his assistants, on a high scaffolding which had been erected about fifty feet in front of the platform, and looked like a frame work for digging an artesian well, were from time to time manipulating their cameras, and making an imperishable record of the scene.

"Little Nellie"

During the delivery of the address, little Nellie Grant was lifted over the shoulders of the intermediate spectators and set down by the side of her father, where she stood for some time, unseen and unnoticed by him, but so smiling and happy, and brightly innocent in her expression, that her presence seemed to lend a gleam of sunshine to the scene, and the incident called forth many expressions of pleasure and admiration. At the conclusion of the address, the President was warmly congratulated by hundreds of his friends, and soon afterwards left in his carriage for the White House, where, it is understood, he will hold a reception this afternoon.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

Address of the Hon. James G. Blaine to the New House.

Yesterday, after the Inaugural was concluded, the new House of Representatives proceeded to the election of a Speaker. The nominations were made and the vote was taken, resulting for James G. Blaine (Me.), 136; for Michael C. Kerr (Ind.), 57; and the Clerk thereupon announced that Mr. Blaine was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Forty-first Congress, and appointed Messrs. Dawes and Kerr to conduct him to the Speaker's chair.

The ceremony having been performed amid general manifestations of satisfaction, the Speaker elect delivered his opening address, saying:—

ADDRESS OF MR. BLAINE.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—I thank you profoundly for the great honor which your votes have just conferred upon me. The gratification which this signal mark of your confidence brings to me, finds its only drawback in the diffidence with which I assume the weighty duties devolved upon me. Succeeding to a chair made illustrious by the services of such eminent statesmen and skilled parliamentarians as Clay, and Stevenson, and Polk, and Winthrop, and Banks, and Grow, and Colfax, I may well distrust my ability to meet the just expectations of those who have shown me such marked partiality; but relying, gentlemen, on my honest purpose to perform all my duties faithfully and fearlessly, and trusting in a large measure to the indulgence which I am sure you will always extend to me, I shall hope to retain, as I have secured your confidence, your kindly and your generous support.

The Forty-first Congress assembles at an auspicious hour in the history of our Government. The splendid and impressive ceremonial which we have just witnessed in another part of the Capitol appropriately symbolizes the triumphs of the past and the hopes of the future. A great chieftain, whose sword, at the head of gallant and victorious armies, saved the Republic from dismemberment and ruin, has been fitly called to the highest civic honor which a grateful people can bestow, sustained by a Congress that so ably represents the loyalty, the patriotism, and the personal worth of the nation. The President this day inaugurated will assure to the country an administration of purity, fidelity, and prosperity; an era of liberty regulated by law, and of law thoroughly inspired with liberty. Congratulating you, gentlemen, on the happy auguries of the day, and invoking the gracious blessing of Almighty God on the arduous and responsible labors before you, I am now ready to take the oath of office and enter upon the discharge of the duties to which you have called me.

The oath of office was then solemnly administered to the Speaker elect by Mr. Washburne (Ill.), the senior member of the House, when the ceremony of swearing the members commenced. They were called up in batches of twenties or thirties at a time, and ranged themselves in the area in front of the Speaker's chair, and took the oath with uplifted hands.

Who Wrote "Brittain's Ida?"

The Rev. Alexander Grosart, the lucky gentleman who raised and settled the question of the true authorship of "The Christian Paradoxes," long assigned to Bacon, has made another venture in literary identification. His second appearance is less imposing and important than the first; yet the question here raised is of considerable literary interest, in so far as it touches the fame of two of our greatest poets. "Who wrote Brittain's Ida?" is the query which he now starts, and in some sort answers.

Every reader of old poetry is aware that this poem may be found in all collected editions of Spenser's works, and that in all modern editions of that poet it appears under protest. "We are convinced," says Mr. Collier, "that Spenser was not the author of 'Brittain's Ida.'" Warton and Todd were of the same opinion. Still, a work which nobody assigns to Spenser's muse is always included in Spenser's works. "Brittain's Ida" is a piece of some merit. It is sweet in line and strong in flavor. It is full of youth. The poet, indeed, tells us it is an early effort; perhaps a maiden effort of his pen:—

> But stay, bold shepherd! Here thy fooling stay.
> Nor trust too much unto *thy new-torn quill.*

It is certainly warm in tone; reckless with the free animal gaiety of twenty-five. The blood is hot; the lilt is quick; and every line is charged with a youthful spirit. Yet this piece, unpublished until 1628, has been attributed to Shakespeare as well as to Spenser; in which case it must have been written in his ripest time.

A careful re-perusal of "Brittain's Ida" leaves upon our mind a strong impression—we do not like to say conviction, of these two points:—(1) That the poet who composed it was very young; and (2) that the date of composition was close upon that of publication. So far from being a work of Edmund Spenser, it is not in his mood, not in his method. A weak imitator could not call it in Spenser's manner; we do not mean simply as to style, thought, and cadence, but even as to period. In 'Brittain's Ida" there is no trace of the great Elizabethan age; and the man who could class the 'Faerie Queene" with such a work would not scruple to confuse the Old Red Sand stone with the Chalk. "Brittain's Ida" belongs in structure and in rhythm to the opening days of Charles the First. It it belongs to the age of James the First, it can only be to the end of that sovereign's reign.

Among the poets to whom "Brittain's Ida" has been ascribed by uncritical publishers and critical editors are Spenser, Shakespeare, and Phineas Fletcher. Wakley, the first publisher, assigned it to Spenser on the ground that he had been "assured it must be" the work of that poet. This was a publisher's trick, to which no weight need be allowed. Bright, the antiquary, assigned it to Shakespeare; an assignment scarcely less absurd than that of Wakley, without having the trade excuse for being wrong. Warton was the first to suggest Phineas Fletcher; and this idea has been growing ever since he threw it out into something like a general opinion on the part of critics. This is the idea taken up by Mr. Grosart, and put before the reader with a lively commentary.

The evidence adduced, we grieve to say, is all internal and unsatisfactory. It is the argument of similarity in words and thoughts; an argument open, as Mr. Grosart must admit, to the rejoinder that it rather establishes *imitation* than authorship. A good poet—and the singer of "The Purple Island" was certainly a good poet—does not reproduce himself; and similarity of phrase and thought will suggest to most men an argument the very reverse of that which Mr. Grosart presses into his service. Mr. Grosart proves proves too much. The passages cited from "Brittain's Ida" are *too much* like the parallel passages from Fletcher.

The question is, however, to be kept open. Mr. Grosart is engaged in preparing an edition of Phineas Fletcher's work, in which he will include a biography of the poet, containing some new facts, which bear, he tells us, on the point. His argument needs these new facts.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Last autumn quite a sensation was created among the Parisians by the discovery of a young and pretty girl in one of the newspaper kiosks on the boulevards, usually occupied by wrinkled crones of unattractive aspect. Mad'lle Gabrielle de la Périne, after presiding for some time at the sale of newspapers—consenting every now and then as a special favor to sell one herself—has at last forsaken her kiosk, and is on the point of appearing on the stage. She had already shown some little talent as an actress, but of a passive rather than of an active kind. Her make-up as a Spanish girl—black silk dress, black lace mantilla, with gold ornaments in the hair—was charming, and probably correct; and her favorite attitude of repose, evidently studied, was full of grace. Considering, however, that she used to be at her little kiosk as early as eight in the morning, and that she went there again in the afternoon and remained until past one o'clock in the morning afterwards, it would not be unnatural if she sometimes did feel sleepy. She was always quiet and modest in her demeanor, but the reputation created for her by *Le Gaulois*, *Figaro*, and half a dozen other papers of the semi-satirical and gossiping kind, made her numbers of enemies among the members of her temporary profession, who denied her even the right to feel sleepy at half-past one in the morning. Still faithful, *Le Gaulois* has given its young protégée a part in the "Gaulois-revue." An air from "Le premier jour de bonheur" has been introduced to afford her an opportunity of displaying her vocal talent, which is said to be considerable.

—A Hungarian paper tells an amusing story about the late Prince Metternich—a tale with a moral, such as it is. One morning the Danish Ambassador desired an audience from the Minister, who ordered his valet to get him the Order of the Elephant, in which he wished to receive the ambassador. The valet looked through all the Minister's orders, but was unable to discover that of the Elephant. Time pressed, so the Prince sent in all haste to some brother diplomatist, and borrowed the decoration in question for half an hour or so. This done, he received the ambassador, his breast duly adorned with the Danish order. The sight of this, however, seemed to act as an extraordinary spell upon the visitor. He could not take his eyes off the Minister's coat, hesitated in his speech, and exhibited altogether such distinct signs of distress that Metternich could not forbear at last asking him whether anything had happened to him. "Nothing," the other replied, greatly embarrassed, "but just this, that there must be some extraordinary mistake in our book of orders at Copenhagen. I had begged an audience from you in order to decorate you with the Order of the Elephant, which we seemed to have forgotten to bestow upon your Excellency before, and there you wear it already." The *dénouement*—that is, Metternich's laughing confession—comforted the diplomatist greatly, and Metternich was now duly, and in all proper form, installed a knight of the great and sagacious quadruped.

—In spite of the thirty theatres now open in Paris the "conferences" on literary subjects are well attended, and are certainly well worth attending. At the last of these "lectures"—as "conferences" in which the talking is all on one side would be called in England—M. Louis Ratisbonne, discussing the merits and sketching the life of Alfred de Vigny, told the following anecdote about his marriage:—"He married, when he was still young, the daughter of Sir Bunbury (!), an English millionaire, who in his munificence never thought of his daughter. In the first place, he did not like poets, and he was annoyed at having allowed his daughter to marry one. Lamartine mentions somewhere that one day when he was in Italy he met an Englishman, who said to him:—'M. de Lamartine, you are a poet, are you not? Well, I married my daughter to a French poet like you.' 'Ah! what is his name?' 'I can't remember it just now.' And it was not until Lamartine, among other names, mentioned that of Alfred de Vigny, that the eccentric Englishman exclaimed, 'Yes, that's the one!'" M. Francisque Sarcey's "conference" on "journalism," a subject with which he, if any one, ought to be acquainted, attracted a particularly large audience. Speaking of journalism as a profession, M. Sarcey said that to be a journalist in the present day a man should possess much information, good health, some independent fortune, and enough courage not to mind feeling *déclassé* in contemporary society; and he thought it a good thing for a journalist that journalism should not be his sole profession.

—The *Mayence Gazette* publishes, on the authority of a Paris correspondent, some curious revelations as to an alleged attempt of the ex-King of Hanover to conclude an alliance with the Emperor Napoleon last summer against Prussia. The correspondent says that King George offered to place at the disposal of France an army of 12,000 men, to be raised and maintained at his own expense, and that this agents represented to the Emperor that his contingent would probably be much increased by Hanoverian deserters from the Prussian army. In return for this assistance the King stipulated that in the event of a successful war he should be restored to his throne, his kingdom being at the same time increased by a small slice of territory, and that if fortune did not favor the French arms, provision should be made in the treaty of peace for an unconditional amnesty to the Hanoverians who were engaged in the war. The correspondent adds that the Emperor showed no disposition to accept King George's overtures.

—*Absit omen!* Simultaneously with the Lord Chamberlain's circular to the theatrical managers, we perceive a decree by the Duke of Coburg, whereby the ballet is, in his theatre at all events, abolished now and forever. The money hitherto spent on the corps in question is henceforth to be added to the salaries and pensions of the musicians and other worthy employés of the theatre. The most remarkable thing about this reform is this, that the German press takes it up with unwonted warmth. We should not in the least be surprised to see the anti-ballet movement spreading throughout Prussia, where, as it is, the vagaries of our stage in that respect would never have been tolerated for a single night. Let our managers look to it. People might take it into their heads to find that strange entertainment altogether unnecessary and derogatory to the dignity of the stage, even in London.

—The English are reported to be adopting the American Convention system for nominating members of Parliament.

—The agricultural population of France has diminished six per cent. in the last twenty years by the emigration to towns.

—The new liveries of the Austrian Ambassador's servants, ordered for his state presentation to the Pope, cost above $10,000.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
Sun Rises 6 29 | Moon Rises 1 08
Sun Sets 5 56 | High Water 7 30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
Jos. C. Gaar, E. A. Souder, Geo. L. Buzby, George N. Allen, } Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Germania	Havre	New York	Feb. 13
Celia	London	New York	Feb. 17
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 19
New York	Southampton	New York	Feb. 23
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 25
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24

FOR EUROPE.

C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 6
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Bellona	New York	London	Mar. 6
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 9
C of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 10
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Mar. 5
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 6
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 6
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz, &c.	Mar. 10
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 11
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, 66 days from Messina, with fruit and brimstone to N. Heilings & Bro.
Br. schr Marjory, Alderdice, 67 days from Messina, with fruit and brimstone to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, from Boston, with linseed to Groves & Bro.
Schr G. T. Hubbard, Lovelace, from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr A. R. Wetmore, Begert, from New York, with guano to Christian & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Almira Wooley, King, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Germania, Evers, hence for Bremen, which put into Halifax Jan 22, has completed her repairs, and is again afloat; she came out of the marine slip 26th ult.
Ship Queen Victoria, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 19th ult.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, from Messina for Boston, was passed 25th ult, lat. 42 05, long. 69 12.
Brig W. H. Bickmore, for Montevideo, was loading at St. Mary's, Ga., 26th ult.
Brigs C. A. Jones, Smith; Robin, Douglass; and Charles Albert Hardy, sailed from Cardenas 23d ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schrs Bowdoin, Randall, and Kate Carlton, Lamb, sailed from Cardenas 23d ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr E. A. Conant, Brandtberg, sailed from Havana 25th ult., for New York.
Schr David Faust, Lord, sailed from Trinidad 19th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Wm. Carroll, Magee, hence, at Richmond 3d instant.
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, hence, at Norfolk 1st inst.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst., from New York.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Corderry, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst., for New York.
Steamer James Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Two Spar buoys, painted with white and black perpendicular stripes, have been placed to mark the channel of the bar (one outside of the bar and the other inside), at the entrance to Rockaway Inlet; but the buoys must not always be relied upon by persons bound across the bar, for the channel is subject to changes by gales, and none but those experienced in its shifting character should attempt to use it.

The Weehawken Lightship (No. 31) has been replaced on her station.
This vessel is painted red, with one mast, from which is shown a red light.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.
1 12

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

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CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
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No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
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ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,
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AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,
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DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his infirmary, No. 220 MARSHALL street, above Poplar. 3m5

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
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Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
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GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 23 stuthst BELOW MARKET.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1936 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,880 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc., etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.

A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
2 22 mw6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

24 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN streets, New York city, or upon application at this arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 1A7

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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CONCERT HALL
EVERY EVENING,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
ARABIAN NIGHTS!
GRAND COMBINATION
ENTERTAINMENT.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
The Management have the pleasure of announcing an engagement with the beautiful and talented vocalist,
MISS JENNIE WADE,
From Stelow and Irving Hall, New York.
CARLETON,
The unequalled IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST will appear in his Great Irish Specialties:—
THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER,
WRESTLING THIEF,
AND PAT McCANN, ETC. ETC.
PROFESSOR M. O'REARDON
Pianist and Composer, from the Tammany Theatre, New York, where he has exhibited the highest encomiums of the press, will introduce his great invention,
THE TUMBLERINICON,
Playing three distinct tunes at one and the same time.
SIGNOR CHARLES GARMIO,
The Great Comic Vocalist and Caricaturist from the Alhambra, London, will appear in his Great Character Songs:—
UP IN A BALLOON,
AN ITALIAN GUINEA PIG BOY,
AND
ROLLICKING RAMS, ETC. ETC.
During the Evening will be exhibited
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' TABLEAUX,
Fifty in number, being the very finest and most beautiful paintings ever exhibited in this country, illustrated by an able lecturer.
A GRAND PRESENTATION
OF
ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE GIFTS
TO THE AUDIENCE.
The Chickering Grand and Square Pianos used upon this occasion are from Dutton's Music Store, No. 914 Chesnut street.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
(Can be secured six days in advance.)
Ticket Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MATINEE.
GRAND ARABIAN NIGHTS' MATINEE,
For the accommodation of families and persons at a distance,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON March 6 1869,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
CHILDREN.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
MARSHALL & CO, Proprietors.
GEORGE GORDON, Director. 3 5 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
THE FRENCH OPERA
JAMES FISK, Jr.....Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD.....Director and Manager
LAST NIGHT (BUT ONE) OF THE
FRENCH OPERA.

CARD—The undersigned begs leave to state, in answer to the innumerable requests received for a prolongation of the present season of French Opera, that it is utterly impossible to give even a single additional performance to those announced below, and they will in all probability constitute the last appearances of the artistes in Philadelphia prior to their return to France.

Very respectfully, ADOLPH BIRGFELD.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 5,
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO,
Opera Comique, in one act, by Offenbach.
Mlle. IRMA, Messrs. Leduc and Francis, Mesdames Tholer, Rose, Mathilde, etc. etc.
AND
LES BAVARDS.
Opera Comique, in two acts, by Offenbach.
Mlle. TOSTEE, DUCLOS, etc.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
Opera Bouffe, in four acts, by Offenbach.
MLLE. TOSTEE, M. AUJAC,
Messrs. Leduc, Lagrifoul, Duchesne, Mlle. Duclos, etc. etc.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 6,
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
MLLE. TOSTEE, MLLE. IRMA,
MONS. AUJAC, MONS. DECRE.
First performance in Philadelphia of
MONS CHOUFLEURI,
Opera Bouffe in one act, by Reaney and Offenbach.
MLLE. TOSTEE as ERNESTINE
In cidental to this rote MLLE. TOSTEE will perform a
G

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869.

The Inaugural Address.

GENERAL GRANT'S remarkable success in concealing from the public, and even from the most astute politicians, the names of the members of the new Cabinet, gives a striking proof of his capacity to accomplish important purposes in civil as well as in military life; and this auspicious augury of his career as a President has been greatly strengthened by his inaugural address.

While he has proved his ability to keep a secret on the one hand, he has displayed equal frankness on the other, in giving free expression to his sentiments on the leading questions of the day, and in indicating the general policy of his administration. Some men know how to talk well, but are incapable of holding their tongues; some can maintain an impenetrable reserve, but never give candid expression to their sentiments. General Grant commences his civil career by giving a proof of capacity to keep his own counsels when such a course is prudent or desirable, conjoined with the ability and disposition to spread before the world, in the clearest language, definite ideas on all important political topics.

The inaugural will speedily satisfy the nation that there is once more "a man at the helm," and that the experiment of transferring the great soldier of the age from the camp to the Executive Mansion promises to prove more successful than its most sanguine projectors could have anticipated. It is a favorite theory of novelists and speculative philosophers that, while the age is fertile in genius and great deeds, and while there is an abundance of heroes, martyrs, and enthusiasts, common sense is becoming a rare quality, and that one of the most difficult tasks is to find men gifted with the power of acting wisely and circumspectly in novel and trying positions. Whether these strictures are true or false, as applied to the century, it is certain that if such a rule does prevail General Grant is a brilliant exception. His clear judgment has never been distracted for one instant by high honors and responsibilities, and he brings to the administration of civil affairs the same cool and cheerful steadiness of purpose, and the same skillful adaptation of means to important ends, that made him the conquerer of the Rebellion.

His conception of the duties of a President is all that could be desired. He does not intend to be the puppet of Congress, and he clearly announces his determination to exercise the veto power whenever he thinks it advisable; but he is determined to execute all laws, whether they meet his approval or not, and he states that he "shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people." In a few brief sentences the true functions of the Chief Executive of a great nation are admirably depicted. All the information he acquires will be used to promote the public good, in the formation of laws; but when his judgment does not prevail, he will execute rigorously such laws as do not meet his approval, so that if their tendency is beneficial the nation may reap all the advantages they can confer, and if their tendency is inimical to the public welfare, that fact may be made so clearly manifest that the demand for a repeal of obnoxious legislation will become irresistible.

Repeated references are made to the paramount duty of executing the laws. This imperative obligation has been fearfully and criminally neglected by some of Grant's predecessors, and especially by Andrew Johnson, who, in a vain effort to interfere with the business of Congress, and to fasten upon the country his infamous policy, gave golden opportunities to rogues to steal the national treasure, and totally lost control over the subjects which had the highest claim to his official supervision. Grant, not content with a general statement that "all laws will be faithfully executed," adds specifically, that all laws designed to guarantee "security of person and property," and freedom of "religious and political opinion, in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice," will receive his best efforts for enforcement; that he will endeavor "to collect the revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed; and that he will protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized, or the flag of our country floats." These promises are pregnant with meaning. They clearly indicate that the new President will be ever keenly alive to the necessity of discharging his high duties thoroughly and conscientiously; that the White House will become something better than a mere stamping ground for ravenous politicians; and that the great interests of the nation will receive the same careful supervision that a true general gives to every detail connected with the management of a mighty army.

Too much praise cannot be given to the explicit declarations of the inaugural in regard to the maintenance of the public credit, its repudiation of repudiators, its advocacy of economy, and its recommendations that the nation should prepare for the restoration of specie payments.

Viewing it from a partisan standpoint, it advocates all the vital principles of the Republican party, in a tone at once decided and, at the same time, as unobjectionable as possible to the conservative members of the Democratic party. The ratification of the new amendment to the Constitution is explicitly recommended; the South is warned that persecutions of Union men must cease; the Pendleton greenback platform is crushed into splinters; and yet General Grant is anxious to allay the bitterness of sectional strife, to restore the prosperity of the regions devastated by the war; and he cordially invites the whole country, embracing "all divisions, geographical, political, and religious," to unite in a common effort in promoting the greatness of the Republic, and in hastening its elevation to a proud pinnacle among the nations of the earth.

The Case of Policemen Hussey and Irons.

THERE appears to be a systematic effort being made by the Democracy to drive all the Republicans from the police force. Mayor Fox has given great offense to the hungry horde of party followers who expected him to make a clean sweep when he came into office. His determination to keep good and efficient officers in the police force, without regard to their political predilections, has been considered as an evidence of his intention to deal fairly, honestly, and justly in the administration of affairs, having regard rather for the good of the community than for the mere rewarding and punishing of political friends and enemies. However satisfactory this course might be to the decent, law-abiding citizens, it did not at all suit the ideas of the men who worked for the election of Mr. Fox, and they are now clamorous for their reward, and seem likely to succeed in their efforts to get control of the police force. Thirty-four officers have resigned their badges, upon the plea that the Mayor and Chief of Police do not extend to them proper protection in the performance of their duties. These resignations have been promptly accepted, and staunch Democrats immediately appointed to the vacancies.

The cause of this action on the part of some of the most faithful and efficient members of the force was the arrest and imprisonment of Officers Hussey and Irons. These policemen, with three others, attempted to make an arrest in a drinking saloon in the Twenty-fifth ward. Subsequently, while on duty, and in the middle of the night, they were arrested on warrants issued by Alderman Devitt, hurried to his office in the Third ward, miles away from the place where the disturbance took place, and they were committed to prison, the Alderman refusing to accept the bail that was offered. It has always been the custom, when an officer gets into a difficulty of this kind, for the Chief of Police to enter bail immediately and procure his release; but in this instance the present Chief made no effort in favor of the officers, and the Mayor has stated in substance that he considered the case as one in which he had no right to interfere, and the officers were allowed to remain in prison thirty-six hours before Alderman Devitt could be satisfied with the character of the bail offered.

The animus of these arrests is sufficiently shown by the officers being dragged from their posts in the Twenty-fifth ward to an Alderman's office in the Third ward; and the whole conduct of Devitt shows a determination on his part, and on the part of those who incited him, to harass the policemen as much as possible, and either procure their dismissal or else oblige them to resign. The refusal of the Mayor to interfere makes him a party to this ruffianly scheme, and it would have been far more to his credit to have dismissed the Republicans from the police force at once, and given their places to his party friends, rather than to have countenanced such proceedings. If the Mayor cannot protect his officers from such outrages as were perpetrated in the case of Messrs. Hussey and Irons, or if he does not feel sufficient interest in them, the sooner the management of the police force is taken out of his hands the better it will be. As the matter now stands, the Republican members of the force feel that they are at the mercy of such representative Democrats as Alderman Devitt, who is not only able to clap them into prison, but to keep them there without any danger of interference from the Mayor, District Attorney, or Chief of Police. The excuse offered by Mayor Fox yesterday was very lame indeed, and the statements of Alderman Devitt were contradicted point blank by the sworn evidence of Mr. Crummey, who offered himself as bondsman for Officer Hussey, but was refused. Devitt also refused to give a transcript of the case, remarking that Hussey and Irons would have a happy time in getting out of prison. This affair does not affect merely the officers who have been annoyed, but every citizen of Philadelphia is interested, for the efficiency of the police force and the protection of life and property depend upon the officers being secured against such outrages in the future.

The "Griffith Gaunt" Libel Suit.

DURING the publication of Charles Reade's novel of "Griffith Gaunt," in the *Atlantic Monthly*, it was very severely criticized in a New York journal, and condemned as immoral and indecent in its tone and purport. Mr. Reade replied in a furious epistle and instituted a suit for libel. The case has just been tried in the New York Supreme Court, before Justice Clerk, and the jury brought in a verdict awarding Mr. Reade six cents damages. It is difficult to conceive how they arrived at the conclusion that he was entitled to any damages, as the article complained of was not a personal attack upon Mr. Reade, but a perfectly legitimate criticism on his story. Perhaps all the readers of "Griffith Gaunt" will not agree with the reviewers as to the character and purport of the novel, but they had a perfect right to express their opinions, and if they thought the story immoral or indecent it was their duty to say so. It is to be hoped that the six cents which were awarded to Mr. Reade will console him for the castigation he received, but it is to be regretted that he should have gained even a partial triumph. Criticism is an acknowledged branch of journalism, and when an author or publisher submits a book for critical judgment, it is understood that they take the chances of praise or censure; and so long as there is nothing personal in a critical article, the writer and publisher should not be liable for damages. The libel laws, however, are so very vague and uncertain that they offer no protection to either party, and this case, as well as many others, shows the necessity for their revision.

Democracy Rampant.

THE disgraceful scene in the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, which preceded the election of Speaker, shows the temper in which some of the leading Democrats in the new House are disposed to respond to President's Grant's invocation, "Let us have Peace!" Brooks of New York and Eldridge of Wisconsin both made a bid for the leadership of the opposition in the Forty-first Congress, by rivalling each other in an effort to embroil their fellow-members in a grand hand-to-hand conflict. Not since the memorable contest over the Speakership in December, 1859, have the unterrified Democracy made such strenuous exertions to delay the organization of the House by the creation of side issues and the browbeating of the Clerk of the previous House, whose duty it is, under the law, to preside over the House until a Speaker is elected. As Mr. McPherson repeatedly insisted yesterday, he was required to conduct the business of the House with the principal object of effecting a permanent organization. No issue not bearing on that question directly could be raised until a Speaker was elected. Because the Clerk insisted upon complying with the terms of the law and of the rules by refusing to entertain any motions or appeals not germane to the pending motion to proceed to an election of a Speaker, Messrs. Brooks and Eldridge demeaned themselves in the true Democratic style, denouncing Mr. McPherson's tyranny, and defying the threat of General Logan to have them placed under arrest if they did not see fit to comport themselves after the manner of gentlemen.

The fact that they both finally subsided without carrying their point, proves conclusively that they were fully aware of the wrongfulness of the positions which they had assumed, and pursued their refractory course for the sole purpose of creating a little cheap political capital. If they were in the right, and believed that they were in the right, it was their duty as men and Representatives to have refused to yield to threats or apologies of any sort, coming from any source.

It is gratifying to hear that, in the midst of the disorder, but one Republican member let fall any words which tended to bring the dominant party into disrepute. The denunciation of the Democratic members as worse than Rebels, by Mr. Stokes of Tennessee, was entirely uncalled for, and came with exceeding bad grace from a reconstructed Rebel whose mouth was full of treason in the early days of the war. He merely succeeded in lowering himself to the level of the unruly Democrats, and deserved from the rampant Eldridge the invitation to come on at the head of his Rebel troops. We sincerely hope that such a scene will not again be witnessed in the House during the term of the Forty-first Congress.

SINGULAR CASE OF EXPULSION FROM A CONVENT.—The *Pall Mall Budget*, of a recent date, says:—A singular case was commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. The plaintiff, Miss Saurin, is an Irish lady, and was once a Sister of Mercy, and the defendants, Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Kennedy, are the lady superior and a sister in authority of a convent at Hull. The action is for assault, libel, and trover. The charge of assault has relation to the lady's expulsion from the convent, and the libel complained of was embodied in communications addressed to the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, imputing to her grave offenses from the sisters' point of view. She was, moreover, accused of habitual violation of truth. The count in trover has reference to the detention of certain articles of clothing that belonged to the plaintiff, Miss Saurin. The plaintiff, whose conventual name was Sister Mary Scholastica, was admitted into the Convent of Mercy in Bagot street, Dublin, in the year 1851, bringing with her a portion of £300. The defendant Mrs. Starr had been admitted a short time previously, and she and the plaintiff soon became great friends. Miss Saurin's life in the convent at Dublin is described as being entirely happy. In the year 1858, however, the authorities of the order determined upon opening a branch convent at Clifford, near Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, and Mrs. Starr was transferred to England to act as Lady Superior. It was desired that Miss Saurin should accompany her, she being regarded as one eminently qualified to take part in the work of education. All went on well until 1861, when Mrs. Starr became anxious to know what had passed between Sister Scholastica and her priest at confession. Miss Saurin declined to answer questions which she considered unusual, and from that time the demeanor of the Superioress was changed towards her. She was watched by her and by the other sisters, and a course of petty annoyances was entered on which were continued down to her final act of expulsion. After a time a convent was opened at Hull, and Miss Saurin was sent there, the defendant dividing her time between the two convents. At Hull the plaintiff worked hard in the schools, but the harsh treatment was continued. When teaching in the school she was never allowed to sit, even kneeling on a form out of sheer weariness being treated as a breach of discipline; and if visitors asked her questions she had to motion them to address some one else. In 1861, her brother, a Jesuit, on coming over from Ireland to visit her, was only allowed to see her for under half an hour, a second interview being refused. She was set to scrub floors, clean the hearth, and do every kind of menial work, the apparent intention being to make her life miserable and break down her bodily strength. Her food was habitually bad and insufficient, being constantly fed on mutton, which, in one of her monthly statements, she prayed God she might get to like. At length a commission was appointed to investigate certain charges made against her by Mrs. Starr. Among these charges were dissatisfaction with the food and clothing, eating during prohibited hours, speaking privately to the priest, conversation with externs, approaching the Sacraments for the purposes of deception, keeping a biscuit in her drawer, grumbling about her bed, telling untruths, unkindness to the scholars, privately eating buttered toast, substituting one sweeping brush for another, washing her hands at the sink, and putting wood on the fire in winter. She was found guilty, and her friends were asked to remove her from the convent; but being dissatisfied with the way in which the investigation had been conducted, they declined to acknowledge the justice of the sentence by taking her away. The authorities at the convent then tried to expel her in various ways, and at last they found they must use force. She was watched night and day, the ring was taken from her finger, her secular dress was brought into her cell, and when she refused to put it on, she was left no alternative by her religious dress being taken from her at night. She was left in the cold of January without fire or clothing. Her food she describes as the washings of the coffee pots and mouldy and mouse-eaten bread, with the leavings of the plates of the sisters. She was not allowed soap, towels, or water. Sisters were constantly with her, and she was not allowed to leave her cell for any purpose whatever. For seven months this course of conduct was adopted towards her. During that time the sheets of her wooden bed had not been changed, and three times only had she been allowed to change her underclothing. At length, worn out by this treatment, she wrote to her brother, who came over and took her away, the money which she brought into the convent being returned to her. This is the substance of the plaintiff's case. The defendants plead in effect that the plaintiff, in entering the Sisterhood of Mercy, voluntarily subjected herself to the rules of the order, and especially did she submit herself to the authority of the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, who has supreme control of the sisterhood; that while an inmate of the convent she constantly violated its rules; and that finally she was dismissed the order with the full authorization of the diocesan. The case is likely to last several days. Dr. O'Hanlon, librarian to the college of Maynooth, who was one of the commissioners who investigated the charges against Miss Saurin, has very remarkably disappeared from his post, and her brother, the Jesuit, also cannot be found.

THE SHOP CLERKS OF PARIS.—An agitation is on foot to ameliorate the condition of the Paris shop assistants. Of late years they are mostly paid by a percentage on the sales effected. Of the 20,000 shopmen, not more than 100 earn 5000 to 6000 francs per annum; 3000 from 2500 to 3000; 12,000 about 2000; and the remainder 600 to 1200 francs a year. He works from twelve to seventeen hours per day, and to economize time is boarded in the establishment—by a contractor, at less than a franc per day—breakfast at 11, dinner at 7. Out of this California the young men have to "dress up" to the latest fashion, and to pay fines for the least infraction of the rules and regulations. The owners of these establishments make their fortune and retire after four or five years, unless they become bankrupt and retire sometimes more comfortable at the end of two.

PORK PACKING.—The following figures represent the amount of pork packing in some States up to January last, with the exception of some 500,000 hogs in Chicago, not included in the Illinois statement:—

	Packed to January.	*Total last season.*
Illinois	169 698	237,109
Indiana	202,655	214,830
Kentucky	176,000	153,280
Ohio	412,367	475 684
Iowa	88,172	137,444
Wisconsin	108,000	163,495
Missouri	315,379	326,211
Total	1,442,271	1,708,035

—Russia has 4200 miles of railway completed and building.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. h. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 24 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY COMPANY. —The annual meeting of this Company will be held at the Library, S. W. corner of SIXTH and FIFTH Streets, on THIRD DAY (Tuesday) EVENING NEXT, the 9th instant, at 8 o'clock.

The Annual Report will be read and an election for managers be held.

A general attendance is requested to see the new arrangements made, etc., which are now very handsome and convenient.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Secretary. 3d month (March) 1869. 3 5 3t*

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1869.

City Warrants registering to 12,000 paid on presentation.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 3 3 6t City Treasurer.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE THIS EVENING, HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE W. MEARS, Esq., will lecture this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"Travels in Switzerland."

March 12 Dr. JAMES TYSON.

Subject—"The Microscope."

March 19, Professor PLINY E. CHASE.

Subject—"Electricity and Magnetism."

Tickets furnished at the Rooms. 1t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1302 MARKET street. PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1869.

NOTICE.

The rates for the transportation of Coal, to take effect March 15 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office.

S. B. KINGSTON, 3 5 9 General Freight Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, MARCH 1, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 11th instant.

3 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL Secretary.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable. Instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND street, New York. 1 27 6mwf

THIS SPRING STRENGTHEN AND impart iron to the blood by the use of ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. Tonic and pain allay. For sale by druggists everywhere. 2 4 mthsm

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE, NO. 613 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LARDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.

IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.

It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of Indigo 1 27 wf3m

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL can give any just idea of the delicious, sizzy elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3 m i w f

THE INAUGURATION IS OVER.

Hat all battered!
Clothes all tattered!
Been to the inauguration!
What a mighty demonstration!
All the men of all the nation
Formed a monstrous congregation,
Crowding, squeezing, jamming, pushing,
Shoving, elbowing, and rushing,
Treading on each other's toes,
Tearing everybody's clothes.
Suffering people by the thousand,
Gnashed their teeth, and knit their brows, and
Said they wouldn't come again
In such a crowd of pushing men,
But stay at home and save their clothes,
And not have folks stand on their toes.

But everybody knows
We can buy new Spring Clothes,
For the nation's people all,
At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

Let us buy them!
Clothes for everybody!
Nobody need go tattered!
For Spring Clothes are *so* cheap!

AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT, 8 acres, in go Mansion, six miles out. Price $18 000.

W. & F. CARPENTER, 1 1* No. 825 CHESNUT Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE Two of the handsomest Residences on Chesnut street; lots 100 feet front. WM. B. WEIR, No 3936 CHESNUT Street. 3 4 6t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,

Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS, 2 23 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.

Also,

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 6 24½ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT House, Coach House, Tenant House, and five acres of ground, handsomely laid out, two minutes walk from Day's Lane Station, Germantown.

Apply to [2 23 12t*] J. ARMSTRONG.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.—FOR RENT, in a central location on Arch street, a very desirable corner office, with sleeping room, etc. Apply to RICHARDSON & JANNEY, 3 4 thstu1* No. 306 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.—WHARVES ON WINDMILL ISLAND; east and west sides, and also on canal. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 2 26 6t* No. 226 N. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1123 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT, WITH PRIVILege of purchase, a Modern Dwelling, medium size about $12,5 0.

Address, L. L. A., this Office. 3 5 2t*

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE in the southwestern part of Germantown, to buy or rent. Address B., No. 306 WALNUT St. 3 5 2t*

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

SKATING.

SPLENDID SKATING AT MAMMOTH RINK, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS. FINEST ICE OF THE SEASON. ALSO, A FINE EXHIBITION OF VELOCIPEDE RIDING. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. I. M. POST. General Agency for all styles of Velocipedes. 3 5 2t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 3 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices 3 2t WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, 3 2 Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent. Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding, with or without rooms. 3 6 1m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfmd

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 25 SOUTH THIRTEENTH Street. 23 23 ly

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street,

3 5 fm w 3 PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ECONOMICAL MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF RHODE ISLAND.

S. S. BUCKLIN, President. C. G. McKNIGHT, Vice-President.

W. Y. POTTER, Secretary.

Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Actuary.

Assets January 1, 1869.....$500,886·18
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....$183

The Economical is the Most Liberal Insurance Company in the Country.

Its Rates of Premium are Lower than Other Mutual Companies.

It Pays Annual Cash Dividends to its Policy Holders.

It Pays no Percentage to Directors.

All Policies are Non-Forfeitable from the First Payment.

No Policy Holder Can be Assessed for any Loss or Deficiency.

Its Rapid and Healthy Growth is Convincing Proof of the Confidence Reposed by the Public in its Soundness, Integrity and Liberality.

For full particulars call at the

OFFICE,

ROOMS 26 and 27,

No. 430 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRANCIS S. BELDEN,

3 4 2trp GENERAL AGENT.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Statement of the condition of the Company, December 31, 1868.

Capital Stock	$150 000·00
Capital Stock paid in cash	150,000·00

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
Cash on hand and in bank	$615·46
Cash in hands of Agents in Course of Transmission	14,106·85
U. S. Gov't bonds, 5-20s, '67, par $135,000	159 187·60
Accrued interest, not yet due	186·50
Bills receivable	4,416·29
Loans on security of policies	8 199·13
Deferred premiums for the year	20 023·04
Value of lease	5,0·0·00
Value of reinsurance policies	131·25
Personal property at Home and Branch Offices	9,417·84
	$212,287 72

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	$56,591·27
Amount of all the claims against the Co	3 232·23
	$59 823·50

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	$38,478·94
Loans on security of policies	8 235·75
Amount of premiums earned, including deferred in hands of agents	$4,123·69
Interest received from investments	3,749·66
Income from all other sources	25·00
	$8,909 47

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$1,468·90
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance policies	266·50
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	15 617·88
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,329 26
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	15,963.44
	$36,278·99

Value of Company's stock, par $100: market val. $166.

This Company commenced business in April, 1868, and have already issued 1200 POLICIES, covering over $2,000,000 of Insurance.

March 31, 1868.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

Manager for Pennsylvania,

OFFICE, No. 302 WALNUT STREET,

3 3 wfm6t PHILADELPHIA.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

DEALERS IN CURTAIN & WALL PAPERS

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET

TO

No. 530 MARKET Street

AND

No. 523 MINOR Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PUBLISHERS OF

Brooks' Normal Series of Arithmetics.
Raub's Spellers.
Fewsmith's Grammars.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Bouvier's Astronomy.
Hillside's Geology.
Sheppard's Constitution.
Fairbanks' Book-keeping.
Pelton's Outline Maps.
Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Copy-Books, Etc.

Teachers and Principals of Private Seminaries are invited to an examination of our large list of School Publications. Favorable terms given for first introduction. 3 3 wfmsm6t

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC two o' Offenbach's works never given before, *La Chanson de Fortunio* and *Les Bavards*, will be performed this evening.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *La Grande Duchesse* will be given, and a farewell performance in the evening, when *La Perichole* will be repeated, and *Mons Choufleuri*, an *opera bouffe* in one act, will be represented for the first time. The performance will conclude with the second act of *Orphee aux Enfers*.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Susan Galton will have a farewell benefit this evening, when Offenbach's *Robinson Crusoe* will be performed. Miss Galton has established herself here as a favorite, and we hope that she will be complimented by an overflowing house.

There will be a matinee to-morrow. On Monday Bachman & Gardiner's dramatic company will appear.

AT THE WALNUT *The Emerald Ring* will be performed this evening for the benefit of Mrs. Williams.

AT THE ARCH *A Victim of Circumstances* will be performed for the last time this evening. The comedy of *The Follies of a Night* and the farce of *Sarah's Young Man* will also be given.

On Monday *Much Ado About Nothing* will be produced.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Japanese troupe will open on Monday for a series of performances. The entertainments at this house will be of such a character that families and children can attend them without fear of offense.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a matinee to-morrow, at which the Japanese will appear.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT, at Concert Hall, is a most attractive exhibition. Fifty beautiful tableaux are shown and a number of competent artists appear in songs, character sketches, etc. One hundred gifts are presented to the audience at each performance. A matinee to-morrow.

MR. MADISON OBREY will appear at the Assembly Building this evening in an attractive musical entertainment.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A MALARIOUS MONTH.—March, that gives us a new President, is also the inaugural month of many harassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses" is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow it with this repellent power is to tone it with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar as the store of an apothecary without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals (the old settlers know all about it) that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolutely harmless.

WHETHER YOU WILL INSURE YOUR LIFE on the stock or mutual plan, whether you will go in at "Life rates" or on "an endowment," are *comparatively* small questions. The great thing is to determine that you will insure your life on *some* plan, and that at once. One of the many advantages of "THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA" is, that it insures on *all the approved plans*, and at the *lowest rates*.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—There is no charlatanism about Speer's "Wine Bitters." Their base is his pure wine, all of which is four years old before it is sold or used in any way. They only require to be used to recommend themselves to the most incredulous. They are pure and perfectly free from any kind of medication, and pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

REOPENING OF CANAL NAVIGATION.—The Express Steamboat Company between Philadelphia and New York, W. P. Clyde & Co., Agents, will resume business on Monday, the 8th inst., the Delaware and Raritan Canal reopening on or about that date.

AMERICAN PAINTINGS.—B. Scott Jr., will sell this evening, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a collection of Modern Pictures, mostly by Philadelphia artists. Sale without reserve.

BLUE DRESS COATS are the order of the day for evening dress. A full assortment at CHARLES STOKES & Co.

THE TIME HAS COME

For	Spring Overcoats.
For	Spring Overcoats.
For	Spring Overcoats.
For	Spring Overcoats.
For	Spring Overcoats.
For	Spring Overcoats.
For	Spring Overcoats.
We have them for $6·50.	
We have them for $6·50.	
We have them for $6·50.	
We have them for $6·50.	
We have them for $6·50.	
We have them for $6·50.	
We have them for $6·50.	
All prices up to $25.	
All prices up to $25.	
All prices up to $25.	
All prices up to $25.	
All prices up to $25.	
All prices up to $25.	

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

FORT—BROWN.—On the 3d instant, by Rev. John Fort, Dr. W. S. FORT, U. S. N., son of the officiating clergyman, to Miss REBECCA A., daughter of John Brown, Esq., of Mount Holly.

PERRY—HUTTON.—On Thursday evening, February 25, 1869, by the Rev. Thomas Bowman, Mr. JOHN H. PERRY to Miss JOSIE HUTTON, both of this city.

DIED.

LAMONT.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, CLARA VIRGINIA, wife of Dayton Lamont, and daughter of Bartholomew and Sarah Ghegan, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1627 Sarah street, above Richmond, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

McELHANEY.—On the 4th instant, MARY McELHANEY, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Dougherty, No. 431 Dillwyn street, below Willow, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MALSEED.—On Thursday morning, the 4th instant, MARY, widow of the late John Malseed, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 548 S Second street, on Monday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—On the morning of the 3d instant, after a short and painful illness, CATHERINE, wife of Daniel Smith, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Stephen Ridney, No. 2462 Pennsylvania avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

WEST.—Suddenly, on the 3d instant, ALBERT, son of the late Richard and Maria West, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 325 Green street, on Friday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

DRY GOODS.

123. STILL ALIVE. 123.
EPSTEIN & HAINES
Again in the Field, at the Old Stand,
No. 123 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH.
Having Failed,

Have survived, and will fight it out on the same line, if it takes a lifetime. Have opened with $30,000 worth of

Bankrupt Dry Goods and Notions,

AND will offer the following goods under our old motto, never to be undersold, the greatest bargains since the panic of 1857:—

Muslins, Linens, Towels, Towelings, Table Linens, Napkins, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Dress Goods, Black Alpacas, Chintzes, Ginghams, Cloths, Cassimeres, White Goods, Hdkfs., Underwear for Ladies and Gents, and A large stock of Notions

All will be sold at a ruinous loss to somebody.

Our friends in the retail dry goods business say they have been making great profits on goods since we have been closed up, and are very sorry to hear we are going to open, as we make and regulate the prices for Dry Goods.

We also return our sincere thanks to our friends in the retail business for waiting on our creditors to pay them if they would not sign for us to go on.

PERPETUAL MOTION IN CHEAP AND GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES!
IMPOSITION HATED!
OPPOSITION COURTED!
COMPARISON INVITED!
COMPETITION DEFIED
THE VALUE ALWAYS GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR YOUR MONEY!

We are bound to make ours the livest Dry Goods House in Philadelphia. Small profits, quick sales, and one low price, and turn the nimble sixpence often, is the corner-stone of this cheap store.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,
No. 123 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH,
3 1 mwf6trp REGULATORS OF PRICES.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.

**Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.**

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW GOODS FOR THIS WEEK.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.

American Gros Grain Silks, $2·25.
Cases 11-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Cases Water-Proofs, $1 and $1·25.
Black Poplin Cashmere, $1.
Striped Ginghams, Browns, Blues, etc.
Striped Poplins, all colors, 35 cents.
Corded and Striped Piques.
50 dozen Fringed Towels, cheap, 25 cents.
Neat Black Check Ginghams, 37½ cents.
Black Satins, bias, $2 to $3.
Two lots Spring Shawls.
Cheap Balbriggan Hosiery
63 pieces Shirtings and Prints
22 pieces Cloths, Cassimeres etc. 1 7 3m

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
RUE DU BAC, NOS. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
NO. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This House, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of

SILKS—FIRST NOVELTIES,
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACE LINGERIE
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES.
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
Mh5 1825A 1020 3m 1020 WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS, FIXED PRICE.

DRY GOODS.

1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.

Men's Coatings,	Ladies' Cloakings,
Fancy Cassimeres,	Mixed Cloths,
Black Cloths,	Plain Cloths,
Black Doeskins,	Fancy Cloths,
Boys' Goods,	Opera Cloths,

Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 South ELEVENTH Street,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, WITH A FULL LINE OF
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS AND MUSLINS,
LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
RUFFLINGS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
Bought for cash, and will be sold at lowest market prices. 3 5 2m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to Announce his New Styles of Gents' Boots and Shoes, for Spring Wear, and is now ready to receive and fulfil all orders which the public may favor him with. 10 16 1mwf

FASHIONABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
GIVE US A CALL.
G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON.
2 18 1m No. 214½ South TENTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
And Dealers in American and Foreign
WATCHES.

WM. B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 2], Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S
SIX PER CENT.
MORTGAGE BONDS.

Also Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company's SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. THE LEHIGH VALLEY OLD BONDS, SUBJECT TO TAX, EXCHANGED FOR NEW ISSUE FREE FROM TAX.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
3 3 10t Treasurer.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
Solicitor of Patents.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 6mthf

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue.
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 20 3mrp

SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC

Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchical irritation, pleural adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE,

And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,

PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,

Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7 a half dozen Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers. 2 9 1w3mrp

MARCH 1, 1869.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
IN OPENING
THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
IN
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD,

DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DISPOSITION OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR BUSINESS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

This embraces not only the choicest productions of Lyons in the way of Novelties, but every article for service from the best quality and make of BEST SILKS to the most moderate priced that can be relied upon and recommended.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT

Will comprise all the Novelties of Paris as they appear in that Emporium of Style and Fashion. Here also will be found goods to suit the most moderate ideas.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

This Department will be in charge of most competent persons, and with our facilities for manufacturing, and our intimate connections in Paris, we hope to make it an entire success. Promptitude and attention will be given to orders.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT

Will be found replete with all the desirable styles of this article. We shall offer at our opening the most elegant lot of INDIA SHAWLS yet offered in this city.

DRESS GOODS.

Every article used for Dresses, whether of French, English or German production, will be represented on the shelves of this Department. Also the best makes of American manufacture. It will be our aim to present for sale every style and quality, so to suit every taste and need.

LINGERIE.

This Department is intended to supply every article of Ladies' and Misses' Underwear. Also, Infants' and Children's Dresses, Wedding Outfits, etc. etc. A supply will always be found on hand, and orders will be taken for special wants.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

We have increased this Department in scope, and are prepared to supply all demands, from the most moderate priced to the finest article made, in every size and in all varieties.

LACE AND EMBROIDERIES

Will contain every Novelty of the seasons as they occur, including Collars, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Point and Brussels, Chemisettes, Sleeves, and a host of small articles too numerous to detail.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A full stock of Linens, Linen Sheetings, Table Damasks, Napkins, etc., of the most tried and approved manufactures, of Irish and French make, will always be found, together with all the requisite material for starting housekeeping, and also for replenishing.

N. B.—HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. wish emphatically to state that they intend to show at all times the Best Assorted Stock of Goods, but they are determined to sell them at as low prices as any house in this country. 2 27 6t

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
"PASTRY,"
"PREMIUM,"
"RED STONE,"
AND
UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,
ALL [2 17 1m
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.

LANGLEY'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR
Again in the Market.

"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."

The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,
2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
2 19 1mrp East of Front Street.

COLLARS.

THE NEW
Round End Collars,
BOZ AND DORE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Keystone Collar Company,
No. 627 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia,
CONTROL THE MARKET BY THEIR
SUPERIORITY.
Sold everywhere. Ask for them. 3 1mwf3t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 20 3mrp

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL OF THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Grand Opening of Spring Fashions MONDAY, March 1, 1869. For the better convenience of her patrons, MRS. M. A. BINDER has removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern store to the northwest corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. Brilliant novelties of special interest. Elegantly trimmed patterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Childrens' Dress, Sleeves, Suits, Waists Panters, and Childrens' Garments, Capes Coats, and Mantles, in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dressmakers and dealers, wholesale and retail Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. The finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught: price, $2 50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets 2 27 1f

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Cecil, Satin, and Jean's Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 25 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bateman & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.

Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of

"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes; good quality at low cost.

Call and examine or send for samples.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 27 1mrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1 19 3m

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 1f

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d st. 1 23 3m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE PLANET, A SONG OF A DISTANT WORLD. By Larrey Best. Printed at the Riverside Press, Cambridge. Philadelphia Agents: Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street.

The argument of this poem is, that becoming dissatisfied with the vanities of earth, the poet longs to dwell upon a favorite star, which he conceives to be an abode of unsullied bliss. The muse comes to his relief, and he is translated thither; but he finds that evil has preceded him, and that a majority of the inhabitants have yielded to its influence, leaving but a remnant steadfast to their integrity.

For the peculiar machinery of the poem there does not appear to be any necessity. The planet visited proves to be but another earth, while the human interest is destroyed by transferring the scene of action, and there has been no corresponding gain. It is impossible to set a bound upon the exercise of poetic license, and the rule that the end justifies the means holds good here, if nowhere else. We judge a poet by his results, and deal tenderly with the manner in which those results have been brought about. Mr. Best's versification is easy and flowing, and there are some passages which are not unpoetical; indeed, his poetical perceptions seem to be greater than his powers of expression, and in the work before us he fails to rise to the height of his subject—a subject that must be handled in a grand manner, or it will not be raised above the level of a platitude. "The Planet" is an ambitious attempt by a writer who has overestimated his powers, and it is scarcely likely to make more than a ripple on the current of contemporary literature.

—From the Presbyterian Publication Committee, No. 1334 Chesnut street, we have received "Captain Waltham," a tale of Southern India. The date of the narrative is just previous to the great Sepoy mutiny, and it presents a lively picture of the manners, customs, and religion of the native and foreign population of the portion of India where the scenes are located. The religious purport of the story renders it well suited for Sunday School libraries.

—The ninth number of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary," edited by L. Colange, has reached us; and we again recommend it as one of the cheapest, most interesting, and most valuable publications ever issued in this country. Price 10 cents a number. Published by T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 S. Sixth street.

—The March number of the *Little Corporal*, published by Alfred L. Shewell, Chicago, Illinois, is filled with interesting matter for juvenile readers. The stories, sketches, and poetry are well written, and the *Little Corporal* is one of the cheapest and most attractive of the magazines for young people that come under our notice.

ODDITIES.

We now and then detect in a friend a dawning eccentricity which we have to accommodate to our previous experience of him. He surprises us by some departure from usage, he has fallen into some trick of speech, he allows himself to enlarge on topics of merely personal interest in a way that is strange to us. He is getting odd, we say; this habit of his is something new. On reflection we probably detect the germ of this unpleasing growth; but what set it growing? It may be some inevitable development which has only waited for freedom of action; it may arise from some sudden relaxation of self-control allowing the natural characteristics fuller play. It may be that the whole strength and activity of the man is declaring itself—faults and blemishes along with better things; or it may be a herald of intellectual or moral decline.

Such speculations we can imagine to have perplexed the friends of that excellent Roman gentleman of whom we are told that he was a good man, full of sweetness, justice, and nobleness, but he would read his "nonsense verses" in all companies—at the public games and in private feasts, to sleeping and waking people. Everyone was afraid of him; and though he was good, he was not to be endured. Whether this worthy could have helped it or not, it is certain that there are people constructed on so singular a mould that they may be pronounced born oddities. Education may strike out some fancies and give a turn to some queer propensities, but no education can reduce such persons to uniformity. They act through life on some occult principle of their own which outrages or defies general custom. They cannot see things as others do, they have a standard of their own on a hundred points where it were to be wished they could adopt their neighbor's. Even with the will to conform, they do not know how; they are literal where they should act in the spirit of a social precept; they understand nothing of the things that among other people are taken for granted; they learn nothing through their eyes; nobody is a guide or rule to them. They see no differences or distinctions in things similar; they blunder about times and seasons; they refine where subtleties are out of place; they go straight through stone walls of convention, wholly unconscious of the feat. Nothing that is obvious to us is obvious to them; nobody is like them and they are like nobody, not even like any other oddity. If they have good faculties, they set men talking of the eccentricities of genius, but in fact their good faculties have nothing to do with it. There are more odd people without intellectual excellence of any sort than with it; people perhaps who pass with fair credit through the world, but never mix or harmonize with others; whose ways are always different from other people's, and who excite aversion or indulgence according to their temper or the nature of their deviations from the approved model. Good and amiable oddities are a trial to their friends, but we recognize a use in them; they afford a relief to that uniformity of habit and manner which is likely to become wearisome in an over-civilized society. They freshen what might become a monotony of speech, more especially when there is in them any power of expression; and even without being witty or wise they suggest thought; they put puzzling questions, and force us to defend our habitual course of action. In fact, one of these eccentric spirits, if amiable in his aberrations, is often a favorite; his near belongings would gladly see him subside into the commonplace, but mere acquaintances are tolerant. His absence of mind, his breaches of rule, his wild invention in doing the wrong thing and missing the obvious one, all propitiate indulgence, and put other people in good humor with themselves. It is something, they perceive, even to be capable of following a lead gracefully. We believe this sort of native oddness, along with other forms of originality, belongs more to men than to women; that is, where a woman is odd, we find it easier to see the reason of it. Perhaps she has very early detected in herself more cleverness than beauty, and she resolves to be independent, and to take a line of her own. Under this idea a slight mutual bias may become a very decided characteristic. She has only to encourage in herself strong likes and dislikes about immaterial things, matters not worthy of any strong feeling, to grow very quickly into eccentricity. There may be policy in it, for a credit for oddness brings a great amount of toleration where there is talent to support it. It amounts in some cases even to a sort of sanction or protection to a course of life which might otherwise be open to criticism. A good many women wander about the world alone, using oddness as a panoply; and in one sense it is a very complete one, for men do not fall in love with odd women; though a vein of eccentricity may add spice and raciness and a dash of humor to natural cleverness. Some women, however, fall into singularity by mistake, through despising commonplace and seeking to be original. They aim at intellectual distinction, and have no design whatever to outrage custom or to adopt a manner; but effort at originality can issue in nothing else than the old and bizarre, and that of the least attractive kind. For oddness, to be tolerable, must at least be undesigned.

Yet few people who are odd have the excuse of an irresistible bent. When we think over the persons who incur the charge, we see that it need not have been so, and that some indulged vanity, indolence, cowardice, low taste or preference—something unamiable or inferior—is at the bottom of it. There is a form of rabid self-conceit which, once indulged, separates a man once for all from his fellows; we can only survey its excesses in wonder; all sympathy is stopped. The man is a mere victim to a passion: he is monstrous in the things he will believe about his deserts and his elevation above the whole human race; this is, however, rather a madness which has all his life bided its time, than oddness or eccentricity. Commonly what merits this name is the consequence of some weak spot, intellectual or moral, which he has natural acumen enough to be on his guard against, only that some persuasive, insinuating temptation, some craze of prying curiosity, perhaps, or some subtle vanity, has proved too much for him. His oddities are not wide or general; he has only that one about his "nonsense verses"—that is, something he especially values himself upon. It may be some possession, lifted out of its due importance because it is his, some specialty, some distinction, some favorite or pet, or some pursuit. There are people eccentric simply on the amount of business they have to transact, which they will recapitulate and detail to others without any thought of the barrenness of the subject as one of general interest, or any comparison of their own state of mind under similar inflictions. It is undoubtedly an eccentricity for a man to entertain strangers with all that he has done in the course of a day, and yet a good many people are oddities in this way whom nature never meant for such. All forms of close occupation, of being thrown upon oneself, tend to set a man at odds with his fellows, are against his understanding them readily or moderating his tone to theirs. We are aware that here we trench upon the cognate subject of bores; but are not some bores emphatically eccentric, according to any true definition of the term? and in so far as people are odd are we not antipathetic towards them?

It is true that fiction utilizes eccentricities to its own purposes. We read and are amused; but a vast many things are entertaining in fiction which we keep at arm's length in actual life, because they do not amuse us at all. No person who has lost a sense, whom nature has left in permanent eclipse on certain points, is actually better company for the privation, though sometimes there are equivalents which more than compensate. In fiction, however, the oddity is always genuine, and so is the tolerable oddity in real life; he has no idea that he is old, and is often oddest when he is most laboriously following what he thinks custom and precedent. But the eccentricities we have often to put up with have a provoking touch of self-consciousness about them, and are rather after the pattern of the "Second Solomon," "who, when he acted in the common concerns of life against common sense or reason, valued himself thereupon as if it were the mark of great genius," and "you cannot make him a greater compliment than by telling the company before his face how careless he was in any affairs that related to his interest or fortune." To be pleased at being odd, to aim at oddity in things indifferent, is, in fact, an insult to other people; and, whether we recognize the sensation or not, is felt as such.

Some forms of oddness do no doubt belong to men of great powers of abstraction and long-sustained thought. They can scarcely help falling into some odd ways, nor do we like them the less for lapses which in minutiæ bring them below our level, and claim our pity and forbearance. But in a former age such men alone were permitted the indulgence. "No man," says one, "ought to be tolerated in a habitual whim or particularity of behavior by any who do not wait upon him for bread;" and Chesterfield recoils from all oddness, from any departure from sedulous accordance with the temper of the company you are in. He only allows, for example, two men of his own century the privilege of being absent in company—Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Locke, and perhaps five or six more since the creation of the world.

Even all studies were under a ban that found few to pursue them, and a taste for entomology, and such minuter inquiries into the secrets of nature, placed a man out of the pale of the absolutely sane and reasonable. Not to be amused with what amused other people, and to like what the rest of the world was indifferent to, were alike elements of distrust and separation. Of oddities and crotchets, however, that did not interfere with good fellowship, our forefathers were perhaps more tolerant than we. Yet the tone of those days is foreign to modern ideas, which affect the original and like some divergence from a type. Individually we should take it as no compliment to be assured that we at least are free from the possible charge of eccentricity, rather preferring to believe that something may lurk in us which shall strike others as a distinctive singularity. We are all ready to be thankful with Lacordaire, who in his pulpit congratulated himself that "By the grace of God he had a horror of what is commonplace;" though, like him, we may find ourselves mistaken when we come to close quarters with eccentricity, whether it shows itself in ignoring our presence, forgetting our tastes and prejudices, or outraging our notions of the *convenable*. A good many people are irreproachable in their common sense in every point but their jokes; then first we become alive to the eccentric element—we cannot go along with them. Southey had a system of jokes clustering round an allegorical butler, on which he bestowed vast pains, resulting to himself in infinite mirth, but which, to the ordinary reader, are *caviare* indeed—silly, childish, and unmeaning; and even greater wits have shown a turn for futile verbage which they have not distinguished from their best humor. Nay, if the most sane as well as the divinest of poets had his eccentric side, it was to be detected here, in the power which a quibble had over him—"that fatal Cleopatra for which he lost the world, and was content to lose it;" and in like manner there are lesser folks who would pass for sensible men if they could resist the odious eccentricity of punning. Good puns are heaven-born; we say nothing against them—nothing even against a chance bad one; but the horrible fatuity that makes mincemeat of thought and language, the long conspiracy against sense and reason of the inveterate punster, is, in the antipathy which it causes, and the separation it proves between the perpetrator and his kind, amongst the most marked as well as worst oddities that a man can inflict upon his fellows.—*London Saturday Review.*

French Stage Morals.

The following extract from the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, of a date some five and thirty years back, is to be found in the fourth volume of Southey's "Commonplace Book:"—

Valentin, a French dancing-master, was brought up on a charge of allowing a prohibited dance at a ball in the Place Cadet. Being questioned by the president of the tribunal, he replied that his profession was that of a dancing-master and a teacher of good manners. "You are accused of an offense against morals in having exhibited an indecent dance on Sunday, December 13, at a ball in the Rue Cadet." "I am sorry to dispute the word of the sergens-de-ville, but what they have asserted is not common sense." "You were taken in the fact." "This is not to understand what dancing is! How do you suppose that I, a professional man, could permit myself to lapse into such absurdities! You might as well accuse a professor of rhetoric of tanning hides." "Your dance was of so indecent a nature that you were arrested on the complaint of several persons who were present at the ball." "I beg to be remanded for a week to bring forward a number of pupils as witnesses." "What can your pupils say?" "They will tell you that I am utterly incapable of that which is ascribed to me, and that it is impossible to be more scrupulous than I am in everything relative to dancing. There are three things that I most particularly enjoin—honor to the fair sex, the fear of the gens d'armes, and malediction to the Cancan." "This proves that you have not followed your own rules." The accused then drew from his pocket a dirty piece of paper, and replied:—"I beg to lay before you the rules of my establishment, and hope to have the pleasure of communicating them to you." "It is useless." "It is my defense. You will see if I am capable of being wanting in the observances due to society." "Hold your tongue. The case is decided." The dancing master persisted, however, in producing his regulations:—"Art. 1. Every pupil, on entering the ball-room, shall pay a sum of twenty-five centimes for polishing the floor. 2. Politeness being the link of humanity, every one is expected to take off his hat on penetrating into the hall. 3. If the wearer has only a casquette, he will take that off all the same. 4. The ball-room will be lit with candles. Those who desire a lamp must make a purse of four persons and pay fifteen centimes each. 5. Each pupil shall pay a premium of thirty centimes on being promoted to the gallop, and fifty centimes on reaching the gavotte. 6. The produce of these premiums shall be expended on a dinner to be given every six months, at which the Professor will preside, who will fix the day and hour. 7. The fair sex being especially the ornaments of society, and of the ball-room in particular, it is especially forbidden to occasion the ladies the slightest inconvenience, or to call them camels. Lastly, the Cancan, the Macaire, and other characteristic dances are forbidden under the most severe penalties, and the person guilty of introducing them will be punished by expulsion." M. Valentin reckoned, no doubt, on the moral effect which this official document would produce; but he was undeceived when the tribunal condemned him to five days' imprisonment and a fine of thirty francs.

An English Bankrupt.

A week or two ago Mr. Howard Ashton Holden appeared before the Bankruptcy Court on his own petition, his debts and liabilities being set down at the modest figure of £38,877. Mr. Holden was manager of the Gwendraeth Valleys Lime, Coal and Railway Company (limited.) His salary was £800 a year, and he seems to have been chiefly engaged in raising money for the company. One of the transactions as to which he was examined was the purchase of twelve pictures for £1000, which he immediately deposited with a firm of money-lenders for an advance of £500. Apparently the pictures have not yet been paid for. The bankrupt did not think it necessary to mention the matter to the directors until afterwards, when they expressed their approval of what he had done. The directors were:—Mr. George Moore a gentleman not engaged in any business; Mr. Pemberton, a retired naval officer; Mr. Baggett, a retired wine merchant; Mr. Harris, a gentleman at Brighton, and Mr. George Forbes, a professor of music.

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$1,109,900 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 26.	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate	38,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank.....$116 150 08	
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INSURANCE.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869.....$479,393 28

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F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

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FURNITURE, ETC.

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RICHMOND & CO.,

Successors to Atwood & Hopper,

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(East Side, Brown Stone Building),

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HOWELL & BROS.,

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PHILADELPHIA.

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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1633 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25 2

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-holes, Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE.

Patented June, 1868.

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PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE,

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 15mw

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

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No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,

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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Sealing, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores

THE WIND.

Astronomers have often pointed out how different physically life must be, if there be life at all, on worlds like our own, which do not possess any atmosphere. It is not only that there would be no rain and no breath, and, therefore, totally different arrangements for nourishing the body, but it is difficult to conceive even a diffused fluid in a world where there is no atmospheric pressure to prevent such diffused fluids from passing immediately into vapor. Put a vessel of water under the receiver of an air-pump, and as the air is exhausted the water rises at once in a cloud of vapor. There could certainly be no clouds in a world without an atmosphere, no refracted and few reflected lights; no flying shadows, few natural effects such as our earthly poets most love, no glories of sunset and of dawn; assuredly no Claudes. If there were artists of any sort; no rivers, no ocean, no wind, no vegetable life of the kind that needs air and moisture, clearly no "leafy springs." Again, there could be no language like ours, and still less music—we do not mean merely wind instruments—for all articulate speech depends upon the air, both as a partial cause, and as the conducting medium, of sound; and all hearing depends upon the vibrations of the waves of sound, which the air transmits, on the membrane of the ear. It would be possible, indeed, to conceive of a party in such a world communicating with each other by lying on the ground with the ear in close contiguity to the earth, and communicating by vibrations struck on, and transmitted through, the solid substance of the earth itself; but that is a process which bears extremely little analogy to that of human language or music. In a word, conceive any world of life without an atmosphere, and you conceive one whose whole literature would be scarcely intelligible to us, a literature into which half the conceptions of our poets would be untranslatable, which would know nothing of wings and flight, nothing of birds, or trees, or flowers, nothing of winds or waves—except, perhaps, the solid waves of earthquake—nothing of ships, nothing of flute, or harp, or song, or minstrelsy—nothing of clouds, and rain, and tempest—nothing of "the breath of life," and finally, nothing of "aspiration," or "inspiration," or the Holy "Spirit"—at least, the same realities, if they were apprehended, would necessarily find some other metaphorical origin. It is curious enough to think that the invisible envelope of our planet should enter so deeply into the very essence of our intellectual, moral, and spiritual life, that it is very much easier for us to conceive of future intercourse with the creatures of the most distant world containing an atmosphere, than with the creatures of the nearest by far in the whole universe because it has none.

The wind, naturally enough, as the most active and marked of atmospheric agencies, and the most obvious to the old, unscientific world, which knew nothing of the constitution of the atmosphere, or of its weight, or of its limitations to a given height above the surface of the earth, has impressed itself more deeply upon the imagination than any other power due to the atmosphere. As an unseen and yet most appalling power, it has obtained itself a directly religious significance. The American-Indian mythologies all attribute to the winds the ultimate creative force; even our Lord takes the wind which "bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth," as the natural symbol of the power of "the Spirit;" and the descent of the Spirit, on the first day of corporate Christian life, is said to have been accompanied by "a sound from heaven as of a rushing and mighty wind," whence, naturally enough, the whole range of theological controversies on "inspiration." Yet, on the whole, the wind cannot be said to have had a solely spiritualizing effect on either the literatures or national characters of the people most exposed to it. The Hebrews were no sailors, and had an evident horror of great winds. It was God who made the "storm a calm," and brought the affrighted Hebrew passengers on Phœnician ships to "the haven where they would be;" and though the "stormy wind" fulfilled God's word as a messenger, it was never thought of as being His word. Elijah was taught that "God was not in the tempest," and was in the "still small voice." Isaiah spoke of his promised deliverer as a "hiding-place from the wind." Christ's greatest sign of power over nature is, that "even the winds and the seas obey Him." There has always been a disposition to attribute caprice and fickleness to the wind from our complete ignorance of its laws, a caprice and fickleness which God overrules, but which do not so much reveal Him as add to the terrors which require a revelation of Him. The great sea-borne nations have usually regarded the wind in a very mixed light, as an object both of friendship and hostility, and considered their work quite as much in the light of a struggle with the winds as in that of a grateful use of them. Neither has the character of the Northmen and their descendants been so much moulded by the mystery and invisibility of the wind, as it has by the resistance, and courage, and enterprise it has provoked. Something of deference for its invisible mystic spirit-like power, no doubt, there is in all the great sailor nations; but there is more of hardiness and readiness for risk and pain and danger. It has done more to train the spirit which boldly encounters it as a practical adversary, than the spirit which bends awestruck before its shapeless and invisible might. We suspect that the mystic influence of the wind has been exerted far more through the sounds it causes than the forces it exerts; in other words, much more through the intellectual impressions it produces in those who have leisure to attend to it, than through those who are engaged in using or fighting it, or both using and fighting it at once. Wordsworth has well described the effect of constant encounters with the wind in "Peter Bell:"—

"There was a hardness in his cheek,
There was a hardness in his eye,
As though the man had fixed his face
In many a solitary place,
Against the wind and open sky."

"Hardness" is, in general, the effect which blustering winds produce on those who habitually encounter them, but it is not "hardness" which represents the influence of the wind on the imaginative literature of nations. In some sense, it may be truly said that the wind has a greater imaginative influence on those who dwell on land and in towns than on those who are practically concerned with it every moment of their lives. The voice of the wind, like the voice of the sea, is heard much more impressively by those who live on land than by sailors. It is those who live *by* a melancholy ocean," as Mr. Disraeli says, not those who live *on* it, who enter most into the sad music which it makes. It is

"The towering headlands crowned with mist,
Their feet among the billows,"

which know "the ocean for a mighty harmonist;" for it is necessarily where winds and seas meet with most resistance that they speak most plainly. The sobbing of the wind in the pines, its shriek round the old gables of country houses, its minute guns against the windows of warm rooms—these enter far more deeply into the imagination of nations than the tempests which threaten shipwreck at sea. The latter is a practical danger, like the collision of railway trains, or the striking down of a tree or house by lightning, terrible to encounter or to recollect, but not of the sort to affect the imagination of the mass of men in the ordinary intervals of life. Action of any kind is a sort of antidote to imaginative influences. But the sound of the wind has, we venture to say, affected the contemplative side of man almost as much as its physical force has affected his practical life by driving away stagnant vapors and bearing ships over the sea. That an envelope of nitrogen, oxygen, and a little carbonic acid gas should have this strange power over men, that when introduced into a particular cavity of the body, where it does nothing towards our physical well-being, it insinuates a thousand dreamy thoughts of the past and future, of possibilities that are possibilities no more, of yearning to rise above the dreary level of monotonous habit, of remorse, of hope, of infinite desire, is as strange as anything we can put our finger on in human life. Surely as long as there are wind and pine trees, or even wind without pine trees—nothing but chimneys—for it to enter, there will be no need of a protest against materialism. What external observer of our planet could think that its gaseous envelope was the spring not only of almost half its commerce, but of almost half its art and poetry as well? Yet you cannot only trace the influence of the atmosphere on art, but of the very sound of the sea and wind on the poet's rhythms. If the recurring hexameter is a partial imitation of a slowly washing wave, the ode would seem to be an attempt to recover the half-regular irregularity of the wind's cadences. This is, we suspect, why the ode is so often resorted to by poets in any attempt to touch the chord of infinite desires, as by Wordsworth in the ode on the "Intimations of Immortality" and "The Power of Sound" (to which last it is evidently specially appropriate), or Gray when he is trying to body forth that half-sob of memory with which men are apt to look back on the defined and vivid joys and sorrows of childhood, in his ode to Eton College; or Lowell when he is attempting to connect the vague ideals of a young and buoyant people with the fiery trials of civil war, in his fine Commemoration Ode. We have heard the moaning of the wind in the chimneys of old, and not unfrequently new houses spoken of as sounding like the voice of "a thousand years ago;" and something, no doubt, there really is in the sound peculiarly calculated to express the sense of loss, and of obligation, and of desolation, without any particle of immediate power, though the cause of that sound is one of the most potent of forces, in full action at the very moment. Nothing is more curious than the effect produced upon the mind by the wash of the waves and the blowing of the wind in hollow places. It cannot be association which gives both sounds their air of mystic dreaminess, of vain lamentation, or melancholy desire. Both sea and wind are potent enough and practical enough to make the men who specially devote themselves to using and breasting their power hard, keen, daring, rugged. Yet the sound of the sea on the shore and the wind roaring through the house suggests anything but daring and enterprise. If it suggests danger and shipwreck,—that is by association, and because we know that shipwrecks come of waves and winds; directly it does not suggest danger or struggle, but rather

"Old unhappy far off things,
And trials long ago."

—and this can only be because there are certain sounds adapted of themselves to recall certain moods of thought, and which have not gained their power to do so by association. This is true of all music. But the special expressive power of a high moaning wind seems to be to blend an immense variety of subdued notes—notes melancholy in themselves—into a volume of sound so great as to seem like the voice of a great past-away world complaining of its fate or its oblivion. If it is strange enough—as it is—that solid food growing out of the earth should supply human organizations with nervous power to perceive and feel, it is at least as strange that a few gases ranged round the earth, the more immediate object of which seems to be to oxidize our food in the lungs, and to provide currents which ventilate our planet's surface, should in addition have the extraordinary power of supplying us with a medium for speech, a natural music, and an inarticulate language of emotion.—*London Spectator.*

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY DEPARTMENT,
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
February 26, 1869.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., the 15th day of March, 1869, for furnishing this Department with FORTY (40) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, on or before the 15th of April, 1869.

The horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The foregoing specifications will be rigidly adhered to.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid and certified to by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or other public officer, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

BAY T. GORDON,
Second Lieutenant 8th U.S. Cavalry,
Acting A. Q. M.

3 3 10t

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, SUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:30 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:55 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 6:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 6:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:38 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 125 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 9:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 9:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 9:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

4 10

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 4, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets fifty minutes before the departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train.....8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.
Fast Line.....11:50 A. M.
Erie Express.....1:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....7:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.....4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.....8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express.....12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express.....3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation.....8:20 A. M., 5:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train.....9:10 A. M.
Fast Line.....10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....12:30 P. M.
Erie Express.....4:20 P. M.
Day Express.....4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore at 7:45 A. M., Way Mail. 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., 7:25 A. M., Way Mail. 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express. 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 858 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie.....9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....8:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie.....10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven.....7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....10:55 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....12:55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....7:50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroads. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

1 12

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

9 5

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 9, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 3:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILLSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE
CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE KIDNAPPING.

More Resignations of Policemen—The Affidavit of Policeman Crummey as to What Occurred When he Offered Himself Before Alderman Devitt as Bail—A Card from the Tenth District Police—Policemen Hussey and Irons Attacked.

The matter of the kidnapping of Policemen Hussey and Irons, of the Eighteenth district, has not by any means been productive of good order among the remainder of the force. These two gentlemen yesterday tendered their resignation, to Mayor Fox, and at the same time several more of their comrades did the same thing. Policeman Crummey then appeared before Recorder Givin and subscribed to the following oath with reference to what did occur when he offered himself before Alderman Devitt as bail for the policemen. This substantiates the report which appeared in our columns on Wednesday. In connection with this, it may be well to state that the statement made before Mayor Fox by Alderman Devitt yesterday was not under oath, while the following is the sworn affidavit of one who was a party to the transaction.

On Tuesday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, Officer Thomas Hussey came to me on my beat, on the corner of Richmond and Cumberland streets, in company with several men, and in charge of Constable Samuel Reap; Officer Hussey told me that he had been arrested by Constable Reap, and asked me to go down to the alderman's office to go bail for him; I went with Officer Hussey to the cars, and rode to Alderman Devitt's office, in South Fifth street; we stood some time at the door before it was opened; Alderman Devitt shortly came, and the case was commenced; at about a quarter before eleven o'clock Officer Hussey was committed to prison the bail being fixed by Alderman Devitt at fifteen hundred dollars; I then offered to become bondsman for Officer Hussey, and Alderman Devitt asked me of what my property consisted: I told him it was No 2346 Frankford road, above Cumberland street, and that the property was assessed at $5,600, and that I had paid taxes on that sum for the property; Alderman Devitt asked me if I had my deeds with me; I told him no, but that I would take my oath that I was worth between $4000 and $5000; he said he could not take me, because I had not my deeds with me; I then returned home to Richmond; yesterday morning I again went to Alderman Devitt and showed him the deeds of my property and my tax receipts; he then said that the bail was $3000, and asked me if I was worth that; I told him I was worth more than that; I had then been sworn, but Alderman Devitt said he would not take me as security; Sergeant Hause, of the Eighteenth district, then asked Alderman Devitt for a transcript of the case on his docket, at the same time offering him a twenty-dollar bill; he said that he would not give the transcript, as he had not time, and that we should have a happy time getting those men out; he then put on his hat and coat and left the office.

R. CRUMMEY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 4th day of March, A. D. 1869.

JAMES GIVIN,
Recorder of Philadelphia.

The Chief of Police this morning stated that on Tuesday night he visited Richmond for the purpose of drilling a military organization. On his way there was stopped by Hussey, who merely asked his advice as to what he should do in the event of a warrant being served on him. The Chief told him to submit and go with the constable.

The manner in which these men have been allowed to be arrested and dragged before a magistrate and thrown into prison, without any interference on the part of their Chief, who knew of the circumstance, has caused much discontent among the old officers on the force. Last night twenty of the Tenth district force (the Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards) held a meeting and concluded to resign their positions, and have signed the following card, which explains itself:—

TO THE PUBLIC—THE UNDERSIGNED, late Officers of the Tenth Police District of this city, having been at all times willing to hazard their lives in the performance of their duties for the preservation of the public peace and the properties of their fellow-citizens, and being unwilling to sacrifice their reputation and rights as citizens for reasons political, and being without protection from the authorities while performing their duties as police officers, have resigned from the police force of this city.

James Hamilton.	George Magnire.
Joseph Houser,	Jacob Patterson.
Peter Miller.	Jos. Henderson.
Richard Irwin.	John Reed.
James Goodwin.	John F. Koch.
Henry Weygand.	Benjamin F. Cox.
Peter Astle.	William Magee.
James Harrison.	Levi Renner.
George Switzer.	Andrew J. Coulter.
John Van Winkle.	William Bennett.

RICHARD IRWIN,
PETER MILLER, } Committee.
HENRY WEYGAND

JOSEPH HOUSER, Secretary.

Last evening, while ex-policemen Hussey and Irons were on their way to their homes, they were attacked at Frankford road and the Reading Railroad by a mob, but they succeeded in escaping without receiving any serious injuries.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Young Thief—A Wife-beater—A Brace of Burglars—A Boarding house Thief—Suspected of Larceny—Disorderly Conduct.

—John Kelley, aged 14 years, will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, this afternoon. At No. 1533 S. Ninth street resides Dr. Burr. During the absence of the physician last evening, Kelley secreted himself in the house, and on the return of Dr. Burr he was captured and handed into the custody of a policeman, who locked him up. He stated that he had two accomplices who remained outside of the building.

—Samuel Radcliffe resides at Ogden street and Ridge avenue, and is a worthless sort of character. His wife makes a living for her family by operating on a sewing machine. Yesterday Samuel took offense at the machine and demolished it. A policeman took him in charge and escorted him before Alderman Pancoast, who bound him over for his appearance at Court.

—George Daly was arrested last night at Seventh and Watkins street. William J. Love was arrested in Sidney street, and Robert Long was arrested at Sixth and Fisher streets, on the charge of robbing a house at Seventh and Pierce streets of a large quantity of silver ware, some six weeks since. The arrests were made by Lieutenant Smith. The prisoners will have a hearing this afternoon at Central Station.

—Daniel McSnay lives at No. 722 Lloyd street. Yesterday afternoon he beat his wife brutally. This morning he was sent to prison by Alderman Dallas to await trial.

—Last evening a man of genteel appearance engaged boarding at Mrs. Dare's, No. 225 South Broad street. This morning he decamped, taking with him three gold watches, one gold chain, one gold eyeglass and an overcoat.

—Charles M. Evans was taken into custody yesterday at Front and South streets on suspicion of having stolen a lot of iron which he had in his possession. Alderman Lutz committed him for trial.

—John Phillips (colored) was arrested last night at Seventh and Bedford streets, by Policeman Quinn, for disorderly conduct. While on the way to the station Phillips commenced hammering the policeman, but he succeeded in getting him into a cell. This morning Alderman Lutz sent him to prison.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A stated meeting of this society was held last evening, Vice-President William Duane in the chair.

The usual routine business was transacted, and valuable donations received. Letters acknowledging membership were read from Mr. Hunden and Dr. Meigs, of Philadelphia, and from Hon. Nathaniel Paine, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dr. Frederick Horner, of Virginia, read an interesting paper on coins, illustrating his subject by some curious specimens.

Mr. Hart, the historiographer, read an obituary on Mr. Fahnestock, and proposed memorial resolutions, which were adopted.

A number of members were elected, and on motion the society adjourned.

A BRUTAL FIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon a crowd of men entered a tavern at Frankford road, above Norris street, and while there got into a wrangle. Blackjacks and knives were displayed, and the crowd backed out on the pavement, where the above weapons were used pretty freely. One or two of the combatants received severe injuries, but who they or any of the others were it was impossible to ascertain. The police were notified of the occurrence, but they did not succeed in making any arrests.

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night the stable of Charles Taylor, on Norwood avenue, Chesnut Hill, was entered by thieves and robbed of a lot of harness.

The Ex-President.

The Greenville (Tenn.) *Union* says:—

It is expected that the President will arrive at his home about the 12th inst., when our citizens intend meeting him in a becoming spirit. We are pleased to announce this fact, as Mr. Johnson is deserving of honors at the hands of the people, not only of Greenville, but of all Tennessee, as no other man ever was or is likely to be after him. Knowing that it is only necessary to let it be known upon what day the President will arrive to insure an outpouring of the people such as has not been seen since the war, we will make known in our next issue the exact day when he will arrive at Greenville. Then look out for our next issue, and let the people everywhere throughout East Tennessee be prepared to turn out and receive our beloved President.

The Greenville *Union*, ex-President Johnson's home paper, also says the statement that he will go to Europe soon after the 4th of March is authoritatively contradicted.

The Lynchburg *News* says that an invitation, numerously signed by our citizens, has been prepared, inviting President Johnson to accept the hospitalities of that city on his return to his home in Tennessee.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of the Chesapeake Pirates in Maryland Fixed for To-day.

To-day is the time fixed for the execution of the Chesapeake pirates, at Princess Anne, the county seat of Somerset county, Maryland. The condemned men are four in number, named respectively William Wilson, William Wells, Frank Rounds, and George Bailey, and are all negroes. The circumstances attending the crime for which they suffer death may be briefly related:—

On the afternoon of Monday, March 30, 1868, the oyster pungy Brave was seen by several persons in the waters of the Chesapeake, with everything going right, to all appearances. The pungy was in command of Captain Benjamin F. Johnson, one-half owner of the vessel, Johnson was a white man, as was also Henry Cannon, the mate. In addition to these there were four colored men on board, as assistants, named William Wilson, William Wells, Frank Rounds, and George Bailey. The pungy, which belonged at Crisfield, Md., was engaged in dredging for oysters at the time mentioned. Subsequent developments, and the confessions of two of the hands, show that the four assailed the captain, and after mutilating him horribly threw him overboard. The mate then received their bloody attention, but was thrown overboard and disposed of without the use of deadly weapons, as his body, when found, did not bear any marks of violence. Having put the two white men out of the way the negroes rifled the vessel, opening everything that could have been used as a receptacle for money or other valuables, and turning things upside down generally. Over five hundred dollars in money and a quantity of clothing were secured by the desperadoes, after which they effected their escape for the time. Up to the Thursday evening following the night of the murder the wind was high and the weather extremely rough, for which reason it is thought that the wretches remained on board until that time. They finally ran the vessel aground on the bar at the mouth of Cape's Straits, in Somerset county, and then took their leave in a small rowboat which was on board the pungy.

The Brave was first noticed subsequent to Monday in her stranded position at the mouth of Cape's Straits, deserted, but with mainsail and jib still flying. On being boarded, the evidences of the terrific encounter with the captain were seen on all sides, the cabin and the deck being covered with blood. As the negroes had shipped at Baltimore, it was supposed that they would return to that point. News of the murder was sent thither without delay, and a large police force was detailed to watch for the murderers in that locality. Two of the desperadoes, however—Wilson and Wells—proceeded South, and on the 6th and 7th of April they were captured in Accomac county, Virginia, one at and the other near Drummondtown.

Subsequently both Rounds and Bailey were captured, the former making a desperate resistance. After their conviction and sentence to death, Wilson and Wells established the fact that an Eastern Shore jail was not impregnable, by filing off their irons with a brick, burrowing a hole through the inner wall or the jail, picking an aperture in the main wall, and thus escaping. Wilson was discovered and custodized, while in a wood, on the 15th of November, 1868, and Wilson was arrested in Seaford, Sussex county, Delaware, by citizens.

The murderers have been respited twice, but by the time this article appears will have yielded up their lives as an atonement for the terrible crime they perpetrated.

A REFRACTORY PUPIL.

A Row in a Binghamton (N. Y.) School-House.

School No. 5, of Binghamton, N. Y., has of late been the scene of considerable tumult. The Principal being obliged by sickness to resign active duty, the Committee on Teachers employed one Kellogg to complete the term, four weeks. The course of Mr. Kellogg seems to have been unwise from the start. The smaller scholars feared, and the older despised him. The result was an attempt to expel the teacher. He resisted, he fought, he knocked heads together, he "spanked"—in short, as near we can judge from his own testimony, he showed himself totally unfit to have under his care a school of children. We quote a portion of Mr. Kellogg's statement, made before the Board of Education:—

* * * "I told the boy I would give him his choice in being punished that night, or ask my forgiveness before the school next morning. The boy said he wanted to be punished. I consulted with the assistant teacher about the mode of punishment, and I suggested spanking him. I went back and took the handle of a corn popper, whittled one side flat, and asked him to stoop over. He said he would not do it if every bone in his body was broken. I scuffled with him, and he got down on the floor, and I spanked him. The boy promised to desist from further bad conduct. When he got up I brushed his clothes, washed him, and advised with him. I told him I did not like to punish pupils. He asked my forgiveness. I invited him to come to school, and told him he would always receive a kind word from me. The next morning I went into the school-room and pulled off my coat. A lad of twelve summers came forward, and pinned a paper upon the blackboard with the words 'Turn him out' written upon it. I asked him who sent him to do it, and he told me. I called up the boy who sent him, and ordered them both to go into another room. Some other boys attempted to go in there, but I kept them out. After roll-call I proceeded to offer an extemporaneous invocation, and repeat the Lord's Prayer. This had been the custom, and all the pupils had been in the habit of joining in the Lord's Prayer. But two or three sentences of the invocation had been pronounced, when I heard voices that I knew groan 'Amen.' That made a giggling about the school-room. We went on with the Lord's Prayer, but there was a good deal of uproar. At the close of devotional exercises I consulted with my assistant teacher about resorting to punishment as a means of maintaining order. She said she saw no other way. I then sent two of the boys into another room, and I went in there. I asked why the boy had pinned the paper on the board, and they said for fun. I proceeded to slap him with the corn-popper, when another boy jumped up and pulled something out of his pocket. I thought it was a sling-shot. I turned upon him and knocked him down three or four times. I heard a rush from the school room, and threw open the door. Several large boys were on the floor, and I heard them say:—'There he is—down with him.' One or two were knocked down in the school room. I struck them with my fist and uttered vehement expressions. I spanked four boys, and brought them out into the school room. They asked my forgiveness before the whole school. When I was engaged in punishing the boys, two boys slipped out of the school room and went for a policeman."

What we have quoted is a fair specimen of the entire statement, which occupies nearly two columns of a local paper. In the face of this and of the testimony of the assistant teacher, the Board adopted a resolution sustaining Mr. Kellogg, and affirming that the reports which had reached the Board were "based on incorrect information, and were not justified by the facts as now represented." The adopting of this resolution sustains the teacher.

THIRD EDITION

THE NEW CABINET!

Washburne, Stewart, Schofield, Borie, Cox, Hoare, and Cresswell.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Cabinet Announced.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following is the Cabinet as just announced in the Senate:—

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State.
Hon. Adolph E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy.
Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior.
Hon. A. T. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, Postmaster-General.
Hon. G. E. Hoare, Attorney-General.

General J. M. Schofield holds over as Secretary of War.

THE NEW CABINET.

Elihu B. Washburne, Secretary of State,

was born in Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, September 23, 1816; served an apprenticeship in the printing office of the Kennebec *Journal*; studied law at Harvard University, and, removing to the West, practised at Galena, Illinois. He was elected a Representative to the Thirty-third Congress from that State, and re-elected to the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth Congresses.

On account of his having served continuously for a longer period than any other member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, usage awarded to him the title of "Father of the House." He was the author, among others, of the bill reviving the office of Lieutenant-General, which was conferred on General Grant. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, at the head of the Committee on Commerce, and as Chairman of the Special Committee on the death of President Lincoln, and as a member of those on the Rules, Reconstruction, Air-line Railroad to New York, and as Chairman of the Special Committee to investigate the Memphis Riots. Mr. Washburne was a member of the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty first.

Alexander T. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury,

is a native of Ireland, and is well advanced in years, being about sixty-five years of age. He came to the United States when quite young, and engaged in mercantile business in a small way. His first store was opened in New York city, in 1827, and was conducted in all departments by himself. From this small beginning he has expanded his business until it is now second to that of no other establishment on the Continent. He was among the first to enter the Grant movement, and has been one of the President's warmest and most steadfast friends.

Adolph E. Borie, the Secretary of the Navy,

is a retired Philadelphia merchant of large means, who has long been prominent in our business circles, but has never figured in politics heretofore.

Jacob D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior

took a prominent part in the suppression of the Rebellion. At the outbreak of the war we believe that he was a school teacher in Youngstown, Ohio, from which place he entered the army, and fought his way up to the rank of major-general. In 1865 he was elected Governor of Ohio, holding the position from 1866 to 1868.

John M. Schofield, the Secretary of War,

was born in Chatauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and served as an officer in various parts of the country with distinction. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he was detailed to muster in the Missouri troops, and afterwards was placed on the staff of General Lyon. He was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers in November, 1861, and he served with distinction throughout the entire war, reaching the rank of full Major General. On June 1, 1868, he was confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of War.

John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General,

was born in Port Deposit, Cecil county, Maryland, November 18, 1828; graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1818; studied law and came to the bar of Maryland in 1850. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1861 and 1862. From August, 1862, to April, 1863, he was an Assistant Adjutant General for Maryland, and was elected a Representative from Maryland to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864. In March, 1865, he was chosen a Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of T. H. Hicks, deceased.

Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Republican Congressmen held a caucus this morning and nominated Mr. Conkling for Postmaster and Rev. Mr. Eddy of Chicago for Chaplain. The subject of admitting Georgia and Louisiana to representation was discussed, but no conclusion reached. It is thought the Georgia members will be left out until the status of that State is fully defined. If any members are sworn in from Louisiana it will be the Republicans. No Democrat will be given his seat, as nearly all of them, it is claimed, were elected by fraud.

The Inauguration Ball

last night was a huge swindle and failure. Hundreds of persons, ladies as well as gentlemen, lost their hats and coats, and this morning a large crowd besieged the department in quest of the lost articles of clothing. Everybody is disgusted with the miserable management which marked the whole affair.

Visitors to the White House.

A committee, composed of Chief Justice Chase, Senator Frelinghuysen, and George H. Stuart, waited upon General Grant at the White House this morning, for the purpose of presenting a fine Bible, made under the auspices of the American Bible Society. A large number of Senators and members called to visit the President, but he notified them that he could not see any persons to-day.

The Cabinet Nominations.

He has his Cabinet nominations prepared, and will send them in as soon as he is officially notified that the Senate is ready for business. They will be in about 1 o'clock.

The Crowds.

The trains for the North and West were heavily laden with passengers to-day, and the crowds are beginning to thin out. There is still, however, a large number of strangers here, and this morning the galleries of the House and Senate were packed, and the corridor swarmed with people, all inquiring who is going to the Cabinet.

Fires in Cleveland and Troy.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—The Union Iron Company's blacksmith shop and nut works, at Newburg, were burned last night. Loss $18,000, partially insured.

TROY, March 5.—The Pioneer Paper Mill, belonging to Elisha Carpenter, at West Milton, Saratoga county, was burned at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss $55,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Arrival of Refugees from Cuba.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—About one hundred first cabin passengers, refugees from Cuba, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamer Cuba.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate met at noon, the Vice-President in the Chair.

Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, was sworn in. He was too feeble to come to the President's seat, and took the oath of office in his seat.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to inform the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate a list of the acts passed at the last session of the Fortieth Congress, those which became laws without the signature of the President, as well as those which received his signature. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Cameron (Pa.), a committee of two Senators, Messrs. Cameron and McCreery, was appointed to join the House committee to wait on the President and inform him of the organization of the two houses of Congress, and their readiness to receive any communication he might desire to make.

Mr. Antheny presented the memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota in regard to the St. Croix river.

Also, the memorial of the Legislature of Dacotah, relative to the United States land office in the valley of the Red river of the North.

Mr. McCreary presented the petition of John P. Thomas, of Kentucky, for the removal of political disabilities.

The committees of the new Congress not having been appointed, the foregoing memorials, etc., and the following bills were laid on the table:—

By Mr. Harlan, a bill granting land to the Iowa and Missouri State Line Railroad Co.

By Mr. Wilson, a bill for the more equal distribution of national banking capital.

(The same bill be introduced last session.)

By Mr. Wilson, a bill to establish a line of steamships between the United States and Europe.

By Mr. Thayer, a bill to repeal the Tenure of office act, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

By Mr. Edmunds, a bill to amend the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, and for other purposes.

Mr. Williams introduced a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Thayer suspending the operation of the Tenure of office act until the 4th of March, 1873.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to authorize the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable upon the shores of the United States.

Also, a bill to provide for a line of mail steamships for the conveyance of mail and passengers between New York and Europe.

Mr. Sawyer offered a resolution providing for a joint committee, consisting of three Senators and five Representatives, to consider all propositions for the removal of disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Trumbull objected, but afterwards withdrew his objection, saying he approved of the appointment of the proposed committee.

Mr. Howard renewed the objection.

Mr. Grimes offered a resolution of inquiry in relation to the contracts between the Navy Department and Norman Wiard, which was agreed to.

Mr. Drake offered an amendment to the rules of the Senate, so as to provide that Indian treaties shall be hereafter considered in open session.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to establish an ordnance commission, and to consolidate the ordnance and the artillery bureaus.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill relative to the refinement of gold and silver bullion.

Mr. Anthony moved the appointment of the Committee on the Revision of the Rules in advance of the other committees. Agreed to.

House of Representatives.

After the reading of the journal on motion of Mr. Schenck a message was ordered to be sent to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, a Committee on Rules was ordered.

Mr. Benjamin offered a resolution that the oath be administered to Messrs. Vanhorn and Dyer, of Missouri, and proceeded to advocate it.

Mr. McCormick moved to lay the motion on the table. Negatived.

Mr. Eldridge voted in the negative with the explanation that he did so because Messrs. Van Horn and Dyer held *prima facie* evidence of their right to their seats, but he considered it extremely unfair that because they were Republicans they should be sworn in to the exclusion of the Democrats who were first called, and who had the same *prima facie* evidence of their right.

The resolution was agreed to without a division, and Messrs. Van Horn and Dyer were sworn in.

Mr. Wood offered a resolution directing the oath to be administered to Mr. Hammill, of Maryland, who was not sworn in yesterday.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) on whose objection yesterday the oath had not been administered, said that he had since examined the evidence in the case, and while it left the question doubtful he thought the prima facie case made by the Governor's certificate ought to prevail and that Mr. Hammill ought to have his seat.

He therefore withdrew all objection, but asked the gentleman from New York to add to his resolution a direction that the papers be submitted to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Wood modified the resolution accordingly, and it was adopted.

Mr. Hammill was thereupon sworn in.

Mr. O'Neill presented the papers of Leonard Myers, contesting the seat of Mr. Moffet, from the Third district of Pennsylvania, to be referred to the Committee on Elections, when appointed.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution referring the credentials of the persons claiming seats as Representatives from Louisiana to the Committee on Elections when appointed.

After a tedious discussion the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, a committee of three was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the Senate, to notify the President that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make.

Messrs. Schenck, Dawes and Kerr were appointed.

Mr. Beck offered a resolution for the swearing in of Messrs. Winchester and Rice, of Kentucky, who, on the objection of Mr Shanks, (Ind.), were not sworn in yesterday, and that the papers be referred to the Committee on Elections.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Winchester and Rice were sworn in.

Mr. Woodward offered a resolution to refer to the Committee on Elections the contested case from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, with instructions to report as soon as practicable which of the two claimants has the prima facie right to the seat.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Stocks steady. Gold, 131¼. Exchange, 109; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 110; do. 1865, 106½; new, 113; 1867, 113½; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, 63; Missouri 6s, 88½; Canton Company, 48¾; Cumberland preferred 36½; New York Central 84¾; Reading 91½; Hudson River, 1.05½; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 9 ¼; Illinois Central, 14; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 125¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 116¾.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Cotton steady; 400 bales sold at 29@29½c. Flour dull and heavy, and lower; 4000 barrels sold; State at $5 25@7; Western at $5 35@7 75; Southern at $6 2@12. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 15 000 bushels No 2 at $1 46@1 48. Corn declining; mixed Western sold at 89c. Oats dull, and quotations are nominal. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $31 12½@31 25. Lard dull; steam, 19c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Cotton very dull at nominally 29c. Flour dull and weak, and nominally unchanged. Wheat dull; prime Pennsylvania, $1 70@1 75; prime Valley red, $1 80@2 20. Corn dull; prime white, 86c; yellow, 86@90c. Oats dull at 70@75c. Rye nominal; $1 35 for prime. Mess Pork quiet at $32 "acon weaker; ribsides, 17c.; clear, do. 18c; shoulders, 15c. Hams, 20@21c. Lard dull at 20c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	158¼	Cleveland and Tol.	104¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	30	Tol. & Wabash R.	65½
Phil. and Rea. R.	90¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	64½
Mich. S and N. I. R.	95½	Mil. & St. P. pref.	73½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¾	Adam Express Co	62½
Chi. and N. W. com.	81¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31
Chic. and N. W. prf.	89¾	United States	54
Chi. and R. I. R.	125¼	Tennessee 6s, new	65¼
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	117	Gold	131½
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	100¼	Market steady.	
Western Union T.	37		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Leh 6s, gold	90	50 sh Penna RR	57⅝
$1000 6-ups '65 cp. J	112⅝	100 sh Read R	45⅛
200 sh Full Coal	4¾	100 do	45⅝
100 do	4¾	300 do	45⅝
50 do	5	1 0 do	45⅝
92 sh Leh Nav	29½	100 do	45⅝
6 do	29½	100 sh Leh Nav	29⅝
500 sh Sham'n C.	6		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh 6s, gold	90	$1000 City 6s, New	101
$200 Leh 6s, R. L.	85	16 sh Leh V R	58⅝
$5 00 do	85	$2000 Sch N 6s, '82	67
$4000 Leh V new bds	86	100 sh Read R	45⅝

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Excitement—Visitors to the White House.

Columbus Delano Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Senate Confirms the New Cabinet.

The Senate has just confirmed all the Cabinet, and has adjourned.

Confirmations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—All the Cabinet nominations have been organized. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, is confirmed as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. A large number of military nominations are confirmed, including Sherman as General of the Army; Sheridan to be Lieutenant-General; and Augur to fill the vacant Major-Generalship.

Callers at the Presidential Mansion.

At the White House to-day large crowds are in attendance, anxious to have the opportunity of being admitted. The doors, however, have not been opened for visitors, and within everything is perfectly quiet and tranquil. Very few gentlemen have had interviews with the President to-day. The announcement that the Cabinet nominations had been sent to the Capitol created the greatest sensation, and the speculations in the streets are more numerous than ever.

Lieutenant-General Sherman is unwell to-day, and did not make his appearance at Army Headquarters.

Senate Confirmations.

Despatch to Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations:—

Collector of Customs at Philadelphia—James N. Marks.

Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth district Pennsylvania—A. D. Markley.

Postmaster—Peter Bailey, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Assessor Internal Revenue, Thirteenth district New York—G. R. Perfield.

Attorney for Arizona—Converse E. Crowell.

Consul at Trinidad—Horatio Fox.

Assessor Internal Revenue Eighth district, Ohio, Isaac Goss.

Agent for the Indians, Upper Kansas, A. K. Banks.

Agent for the Winnebago Indians, on the Missouri, George W. Wilkinson.

Registry Land Office at Vasall, Cal., Jeremiah D. Hyde.

Postmaster Hayes City, Kansas, James Hash.

Postmasters—Penn Yan, New York, John J. Wise; Springfield, Ill., John T. Smith; Westfield, N. Y., Clara W. Drake; Ottawa, Kansas, Harlan P. Welsh; Salem, Mass., George W. Peerion; Elizabeth, N. Y., Chauncey Harris; White Plains, N. Y., Henry Boyd; Jonestown, N. Y., Bradford T. Sissimeres.

Collector of Customs, Frenchman's Bay, Me., Nat. K. Sawyer; Assessor of Internal Revenue Third district, New York, Samuel E. Madox; Collector of Internal Revenue Twenty-fourth district, New York, Archibald M. Green; Collector of Internal Revenue Fourteenth district, Illinois, John E. Detrich; Attorney of Eastern district, Pennsylvania, John P. O'Neil; Attorney of Southern district, Florida, Frederick A. Dockray; Paymaster of the Navy, Thomas L. Fullock; Rear Admiral, Commodore Powell.

A number of army brevets were also confirmed.

Waiting for the Cabinet Announcement

The galleries of the House and Senate were densely crowded with strangers to-day, and many persons were unable to procure entrance. There are throngs at the front main door of the Senate, excitedly anxious to learn General Grant's Cabinet, the official announcement of whom is expected this afternoon.

As soon as the official notification of the meeting of the Senate is received by the President he will send his nominations for Cabinet officers. The anxiety and curiosity is intense.

Mr. W. D. Lord, who has held the position of clerk to Mr. Speaker Colfax for several years past, has been appointed Secretary to the Vice-President.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Bank of France.

PARIS, March 5.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased f.1,000,000 since Friday last.

Advices from Rio Janeiro.

LONDON, March 5.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro has arrived here with later dates from the scene of war in Paraguay. The news is quite important. President Lopez had an army with him, and was fortifying in the interior of the country.

The dissensions among the allied generals had culminated in the resignation of the Marquis de Caxias and General Herval, and the supreme command of the allied forces had been conferred on the Brazilian General De Gouza.

FROM CUBA.

The Insurgents Increasing in Number.

HAVANA, March 4, via LAKE CITY March 5.—Late advices from Remedios state that the number of insurgents in that region is increasing, and prospects for the future are gloomy. The weather is unfavorable for sugar grinding.

From Cienfuegos and vicinity the news is more favorable to the Government. At Santiago de Cuba the cholera was abating. Several bands of insurgents were operating in that district. The Swedish ship Eliza was wrecked on the night of March 1, on Dolorado reef. The crew were saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

The Constitutional Amendment in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 5.—The Senate to-day ratified the fifteenth constitutional amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Shocking Accident.

Says the Harrisburg *State Guard* of yesterday:—"The city was startled yesterday by rumors of a frightful railroad accident, which received constant exaggerations and was greatly magnified. The facts, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows:—The first section of the Buffalo express train south, yesterday morning, had passed Red Bank, about five miles below the city, when the second section collided with a freight train approaching in an opposite direction. The accident, from accounts, was caused by want of proper signalling, and would have been far more disastrous in its results but for the timely reversal of the engines, which checked the force of the collision. The cars were considerably damaged, the full extent of which we could not learn. A brakesman on the freight train, named Charles Vance, from Baltimore, was instantly killed by being crushed between the cars. A brakesman named John Jones, of Cockeysville, had his left knee and right foot injured, and another brakesman named William R. Tucknaur had his right hand injured. A passenger on the train, Dr. J. H. Dickson, of Pittsburg, received internal injuries, and was brought in the noon train to the United States Hotel in this city, where he was attended by Dr. Rutherford. The wounded men were attended by Dr. A. Rutherford, who was early at the scene of the accident.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	158¼	West. Union Tel.	36¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	30	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	104¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	90¾	Toledo & Wabash	66
Mich. Southern	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul com.	65
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89¾	Mil. & St. Paul prf	76¾
Chi. and N. W. com	81¾	Adams Express	62½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	31
Chi. and R. I. R.	125¾	United States Exp.	53½
Pitts. & F. W.	117	Tenn. 6s, new	65½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	100	Gold	131
Market steady.			

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Promotion of Military Commanders—The Cuban Insurrection—Advices from South America.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Additional Confirmations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following have been confirmed:—

Brigadier-General John M. Schofield to be Major General vice Sheridan promoted.

Colonel C. C. Augur to be Brigadier-General vice Schofield promoted.

The Republican caucus to-day nominated Mr. King, the present incumbent, to be Postmaster of the House.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Evening's Market Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 5.—Evening.—Consols for money, 92⅝; and for account, 93; 5-20s firm at 83¾. Railways quiet; Erie, 24⅜; Illinois Central, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.

FRANKFORT, March 5—Evening.—5-20s firmer and higher at 85¾@86¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—Evening.—Cotton closed firm; uplands, 12¾.; Orleans, 12¾d. The sales to-day were 12,000 bales. Red wheat, 9s. 4d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9d.

ANTWERP, March 5.—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

Cuba Markets.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVRE, March 4.—Sugar quiet; sales have been made on a basis of 9@9¼ reals per arroba for No. 12, D. S. Exchange on London, 12¾@13 per cent. premium; on the United States, long sight gold, 1½@1¾ premium; short sight gold, 2½@2¾ premium; long sight currency, 24@23 discount.

From Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, March 5.—The Governor has vetoed the bill for the removal of the Capitol from St. Paul. The House sustains the veto.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Prison cases were tried to day.

John Stevens and David Farrel were tried upon the charge of larceny. Detective Franklin testified that "in consequence of information received," he visited an old stable at Broad and Wood streets, where a gang of young thieves were said to congregate; and upon search found an old furnace that had apparently been recently used, and also a piece of silver plate; when starting out he saw the prisoners and two others walking down Wood from Broad, and observed one pass something to Farrell, who went into Mr. Elson's jewelry store, at Thirteenth and Wood streets; he went in and